The Literary Digest

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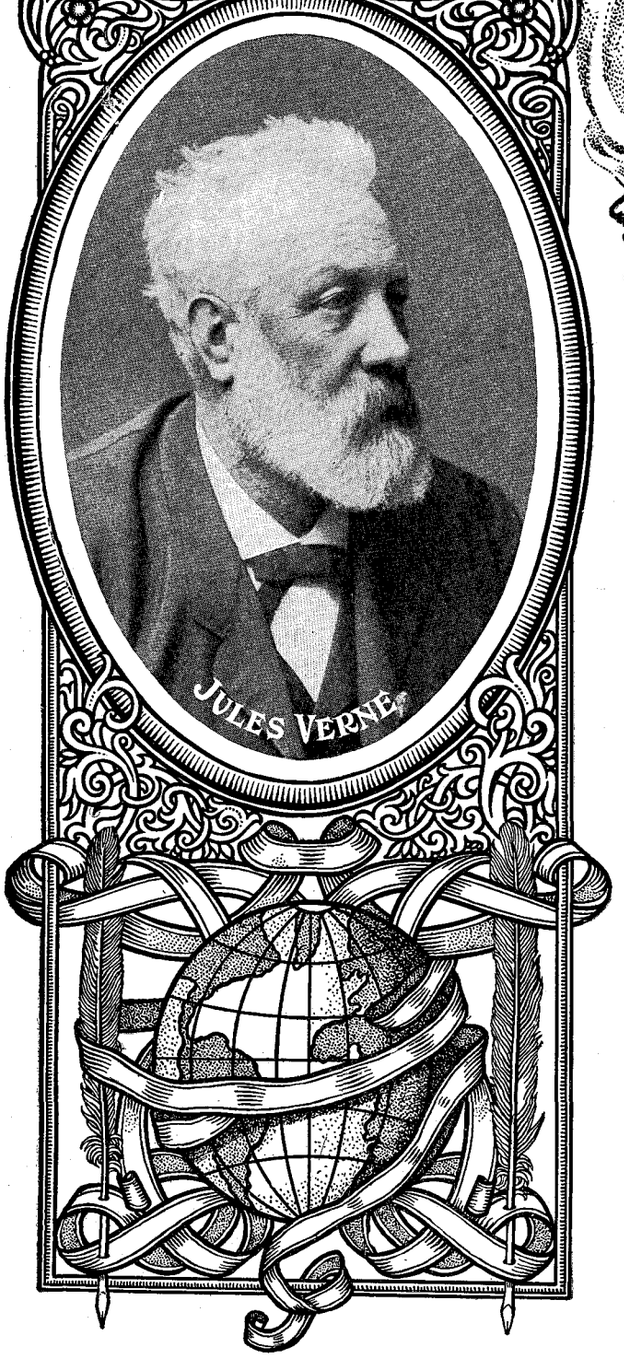

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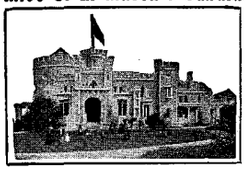

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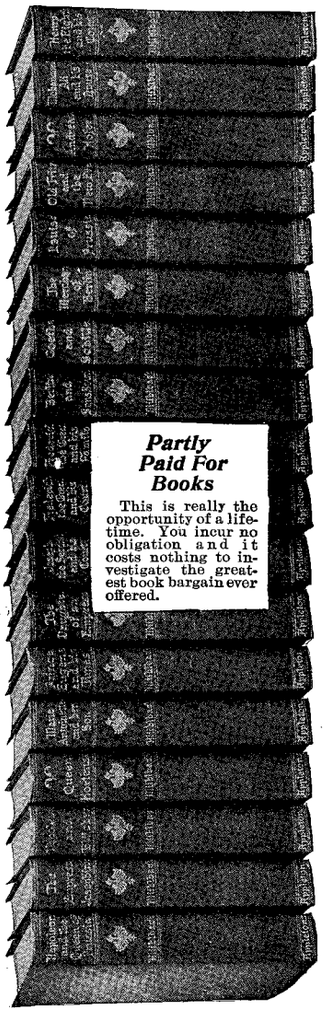

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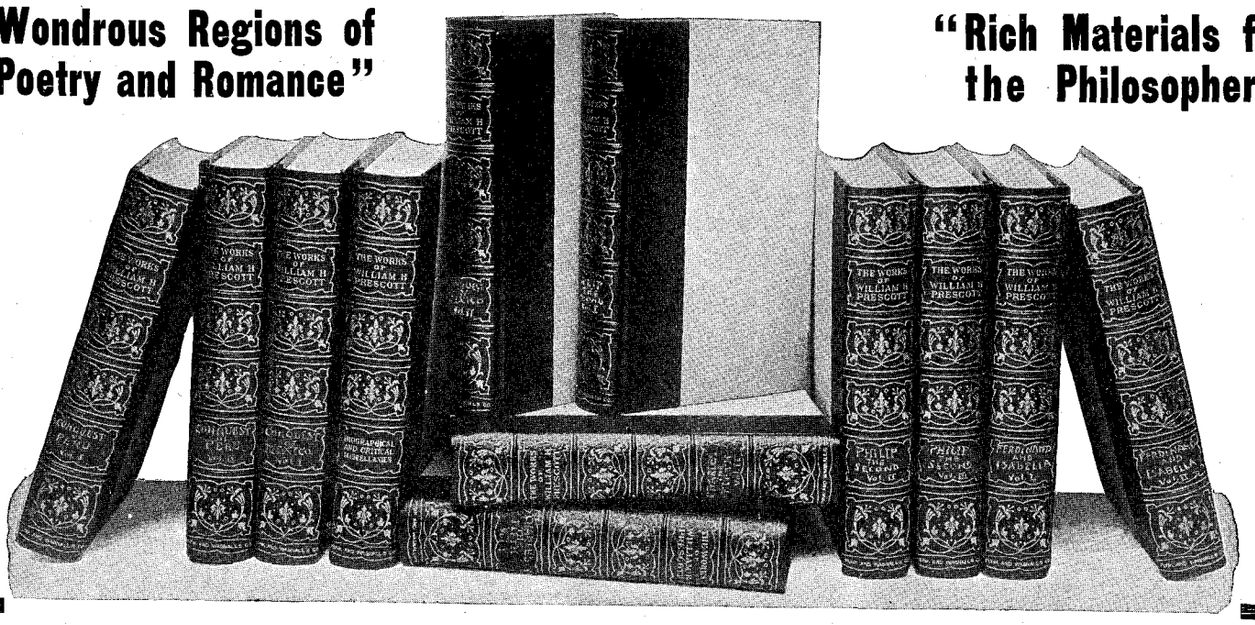

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SHREWDNESS OF MORALES.

THE latest development of the Santo Domingo affair makes some of our papers think that President Morales has talents that fit him for a larger sphere than his little realm affords. While Castro is retaining his office in Venezuela by spectacular defiances of Europe and America, Morales has inveigled no less a person than the President of the United States into a scheme to keep him, Morales, in the saddle, by the simple process of calling for help to put 55 per cent. of his customs' receipts in a New York bank—such is the spectacle as it presents itself to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.). Soon after the Senate adjourned without action on the treaty with Santo Domingo, rumors began to come from that island to the effect that a plan was under consideration for bringing about the receivership in some other way, and last week the despatches from Washington revealed the fact that something of the kind had been accomplished. In a letter to the acting Secretary of State, President Roosevelt outlined the plan by which "the Secretary of War of the United States will present for nomination by the president of the Dominican republic" men to collect the Dominican customs, who will turn 45 per cent. over to the island government and place 55 per cent. in a New York bank. The money banked in New York "will there be kept until the Senate has acted" on the treaty, and "if the action is adverse, the money will then be turned over to the Dominican Government"; but "if it is favorable, it will be distributed among the creditors in proportion to their just claims under the treaty." As these American collectors of customs will be appointees of President Morales, the New York *Times* (Dem.) and *Globe* (Rep.) can not see that President Roosevelt is lending more than the shadow of his authority to the proceeding; and *The Tribune* (Rep.) remarks that the President "is not going to appoint them or commission them, or anything of that sort; he is simply going to tell President Morales that such and such men are, in his opinion, suitable for that work, whereupon Mr. Morales, if he wishes to do so, will invite them to undertake it."

Well, then, observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), why could not Morales have done this collecting, banking, and debt-paying himself? Evidently because the shadow of our authority protects him from the insurgents and the more importunate creditors. In short, we are playing his game for him. To quote:

"The essential difference between this plan and that proposed by the treaty is that it seems to dispense with the active intervention of the United States. It naturally suggests that Santo Domingo might have settled her financial affairs without calling on Uncle Sam to intervene. A nation, like an individual, may make a composition with creditors. It may put its finances into the hands of a receiver, with instructions to devote a part of the receipts to the satisfaction of the claims of creditors. Why, then, was it deemed necessary to make a treaty with the United States in order to carry out the same program which it is now suggested might be carried out whether the treaty be ultimately ratified or not?

THOMAS C. DAWSON,

Our Minister to Santo Domingo, who negotiated the much-criticized "agreement," which had no provisions for ratification by the Senate, and who is handling the Dominican end of our present negotiations.

Courtesy of the New York *Herald*.

"The correct answer to the question seems to be that the services of the Government of the United States were not desired merely as a receiver and a disbursing agent. Such work must be done, anyhow, by one or more individuals, and the Dominican Government could have named these without assistance. What was wanted was to enlist the power of the United States for certain purposes. One of these was to keep Morales, the dictator posing as President, in power. His course might have been resisted by the turbulent population, not over-anxious to pay taxes under any conditions, and especially averse to paying them for the benefit of foreign creditors. Another object was that the power of our Government should be used to prevent foreign creditors from pressing their claims too vigorously. This was confessed by the terms of the treaty itself. The navy of the United States was expected to coerce the refractory citizens of Santo Domingo into obedience to Morales, and to warn off the foreign creditors who were not satisfied with the terms of distribution. Our Government was to assume the ungrateful task of keeping a dictator in office and of reconciling foreign creditors to the means provided for satisfying their claims."

Morales "is evidently playing the treaty for all it is worth," observes the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.); and the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) remarks that "practically, the United States, acting

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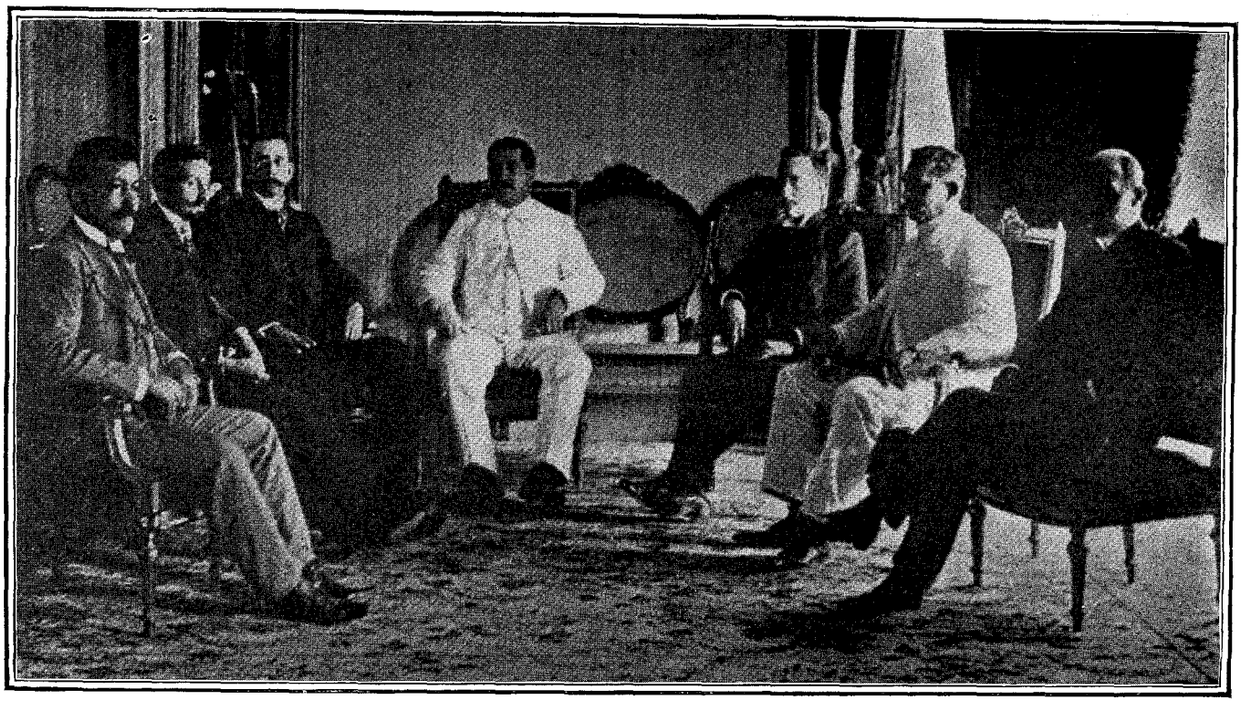

PRESIDENT MORALES AND CABINET IN THE RECEPTION HALL OF THE GOVERNMENT PALACE.
Courtesy of the New York *Herald*.

through the President alone, is intervening in the affairs of a foreign country, and guaranteeing the continuance in office there of a president whose title is disputed."

A side-light on Morales's own view of the value of the *modus vivendi* is afforded by his message to the New York *Herald* when that paper sent him the news of President Roosevelt's action. He said:

"The Republic and I myself are again profoundly grateful to *The Herald* for information as to this most important event. It opens the way to smooth difficulties and relieve a critical situation.

"The reported revolution at Monte Christi gives me no concern. I discredit the report, but am telegraphing to the Governors of the interior provinces to be watchful.

"With the *Dixie* and United States marines at Monte Christi an uprising is impossible in that port. If there were a serious movement in the interior, I would know of it. The revolutionists usually cut the land wires, but I have just received two despatches of a peaceful tenor from Puerto Plata.

"If there is a revolution I will personally go to suppress it, but with the *modus vivendi* in operation none can make headway. Your Washington news removes the only serious fear in my mind."

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES.

A SENSATION was created in the Russian capital, we are told, when the *Russky Invalid* (St. Petersburg) stated, a few days ago, that since the war began the War Office had sent to the front 13,087 officers, 761,467 men, 146,148 horses, 1,521 guns, and 316,321 tons of munitions and supplies. Allowing for a force of 60,000 men in the Far East when the war started, and reckoning the present forces under General Linevitch at 300,000, this would indicate a total Russian loss of half a million men. The despatch of the 750,000 men spoken of above "strained the Siberian railroad to its utmost capacity," says the *Invalid;* it strains the belief of our newspapers beyond that point. The Russian losses may have been frightful, they admit, but they are inclined to think that a large fraction of the 750,000 men had no more than a paper existence to begin with, and suspect that the money for their pay, rations, equipment, transportation, etc., was sidetracked before it had gone far from the administrative circle. Thus the New York *Times* says:

"While the statement of the general staff is incredible, it may have been made in good faith. The numbers named may have existed 'on paper,' and may have been paid for. But there is no reason to believe—there does not seem to be a possibility that it can be true—that the Russian commander in the field has ever been able to dispose of any such number, or of much more than half of it."

PROF. JACOB H. HOLLANDER,
Of Johns Hopkins University, who will visit Santo Domingo to investigate its fiscal condition. Professor Hollander organized the treasury and revenue systems, under the "Hollander law," in Porto Rico in 1901.

The Philadelphia *Press* agrees that the imperial treasury has been the worst sufferer. It remarks:

"The Russian general staff, by its published figures in regard to troops shipped to Manchuria, will confirm the belief that the Russian army rolls have been padded by officers who profited by embezzling the pay and rations of the men whom they reported in their regiments.

"On the assertion of the staff, there were only in Manchuria at the opening of the war 60,000 troops. There have since been sent 761,467 men, 13,087 officers; in all, 774,544. To this must be added 146,148 horses, 1,521 guns, and 316,321 tons of ammunition.

"The Siberian road is a single-track line, imperfectly provided with sidings, 6,000 miles long, with 40-pound rails. It was interrupted for sixty days a year ago, by various causes which wholly stopped transport. For another season the travel over Lake Baikal was stopped.

"No one imagines that under the best conditions an average of over 2,000 men a day, with stores, could be kept up. Even at this

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average, this number of troops could not have been sent to Manchuria. The inevitable conclusion is that these figures represent the paper and not the actual strength of the Russian army.

"The official return in January, before the war began, gave the number of troops of the army in Manchuria as 143,000. According to the staff figures now, this was twice the actual number. It is not improbable that the staff figures in the same way give two men on paper where one man was present in fact. If the staff figures be about halved, it would give the number which most observers believe were sent.

"Japanese, German, and English estimates last August placed the army outside of Port Arthur at 160,000 men. General Kuropatkin was credited with 260,000 men before the battle of Mukden. Neither the loss nor the reports give any reason to believe that the number was larger than this, and from this must be deducted the men guarding the communications at Vladivostok, Kirin, and Harbin. The truth in regard to the Russian army may easily never be known. It is not in regard to the Confederate service. Estimates said the number who enlisted in the Confederate army varied from 600,000 to 900,000 men."

MISMANAGEMENT AT PANAMA.

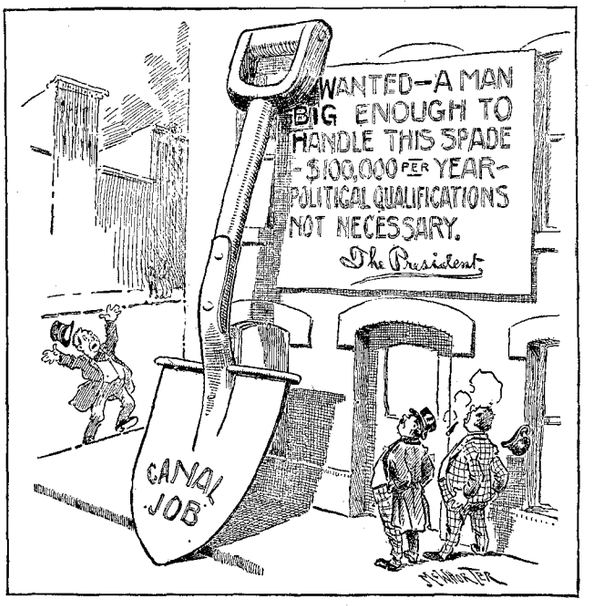
THE resignation of the Panama Canal commissioners, at the President's request, is received as a confirmation of the many criticisms of their work, or lack of work, which have been made of late. Down in the Gulf States, where the interest in our Panama project was keenest, the papers were beginning to despair of the completion of the canal unless radical changes were adopted. At the rate of progress made thus far, declared the Houston *Post*, "any one of this generation might as well give up all hope of ever seeing the canal completed," and the New Orleans *Picayune* remarked that "altho the commission has been in existence for nearly a year, there is no reason, from what is seen in the present situation, to believe that any human being now alive will ever see an actual ship canal through the Panama Isthmus." Whatever the human beings now alive in this country may live to see, it is strongly hinted by Dr. Charles A. L. Reed that those on the isthmus have a slim chance of living to see anything unless the tangle of red tape woven by the commission, "more especially Mr. Grunsky," be swiftly cut by some strong hand.

Dr. Reed avers that the sanitary work has been sadly hampered by officiousness and ignorance; but the retiring commissioners are coming out with retorts that Dr. Reed is himself a shining example of these qualities. General Davis, Governor of the canal zone, says the doctor's report is "frenzied"; and Mr. Grunsky, who is treated by Dr. Reed as the chief sinner, replies by saying that 23 tons of chloride of iron, 52 tons of sulfur, and 14 tons of insect powder have been shipped to the isthmus, and by quoting favorable statements made by Colonel Gorgas. Secretary Taft thinks the delays in forwarding sanitary supplies were "due rather to the inherent clumsiness of the commission as an executive body than to the neglect or wilful nonaction of any member of that board." President Roosevelt says that many of the doctor's accusations seem to be unwarranted, but he adds that "in view of our experience with the workings of the commission, a rearrangement of duties and a change of *personnel*, in view of this rearrangement, should be made." As for Dr. Reed, the President observes that he "has not displayed in this report the qualities of temperament or the power of accurate judicial observation needed to make a report valuable to the Government."

DR. CHARLES A. L. REED,
Who accuses the retiring Panama Canal Commission of hampering the sanitary work there with "red tape."

The author of this report, who is chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association, visited Panama in February and, in response to a request from Secretary Taft, made a statement in which he tells how Colonel Gorgas, the chief sanitary officer, was hampered and crippled by the commission. Colonel Gorgas, who conquered yellow fever in Havana, was sent to Panama with the idea that he would have a free hand to do a similar work there; but one of the first acts of the commission, on the advice of Mr. Grunsky, was to subordinate him "to the Governor of the zone, to the chief disbursing officer, to the chief of the

—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.


WANTED—A MAN BIG ENOUGH TO HANDLE THIS SPADE —$100,000 PER YEAR— POLITICAL QUALIFICATIONS NOT NECESSARY. The President
CANAL JOB

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

WHERE SPADES ARE TRUMPS.

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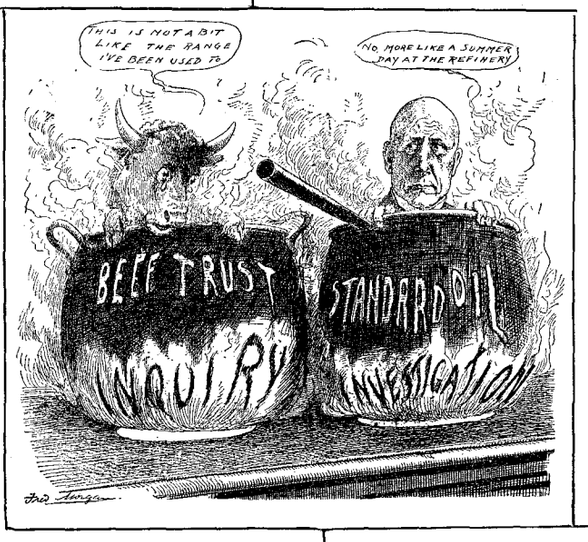
THE FLIGHT FROM TEMPTATION.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.


THIS IS NOT A BIT LIKE THE RANGE I'VE BEEN USED TO
NO, MORE LIKE A SUMMER DAY AT THE REFINERY
BEEF TRUST
STANDARD OIL
INQUIRY
INVESTIGATION

IN HOT WATER.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

bureau of material and supplies, to Mr. Grunsky, to the commission, to the Secretary of War, to the President"; so that Colonel Gorgas, "the foremost authority in the world in solving the peculiar problems that are connected with sanitation on the isthmus, is made subordinate of a whole series of other subordinates who are confessedly ignorant of the very questions with which he is most familiar."

A large part of the report is filled with instances of vain attempts by Colonel Gorgas to get competent doctors and nurses, mosquito netting, quinine, apparatus, small repairs, etc., all his requisitions being cut down or disastrously modified by Mr. Grunsky. His request for a small emergency fund was treated as an impertinence. The commission evolved the idea that the hospital attendants and orderlies should consider their service on the isthmus as educational, and allowed wages so small that only inexperienced and inefficient natives will accept them. The small pay for doctors and nurses is having similar results.

In July of last year Colonel Gorgas and Engineer Wallace had their plans ready for installing sewer and water-supply systems in Colon and Panama, as part of the campaign against yellow fever and malaria, but such has been the dilatoriness of the commission in merely approving their plans and orders that the first consignment of pipe has just reached Colon and the next consignment is not expected till next summer. "And all this," exclaims Dr. Reed, "by a commission that controls a line of steamers plying weekly between New York and the isthmus!" He adds:

"In the light of all these facts, in contrast with the brilliant results achieved by Colonel Gorgas in Havana, where he was given not only a free hand but his own purchasing and distributing agents, the responsibility for the present existence of yellow fever on the isthmus can be placed nowhere else than on the Isthmian Canal Commission, more especially on Mr. Grunsky."

In view of all this, Dr. Reed said, "the time has arrived when the President ought to redeem his word and ask for the resignation of the commission." A few days after the publication of the report, the President, while criticizing Dr. Reed, intimated that the *personnel* of the commission would soon be recast.

The commission, in reply to Dr. Reed, denies practically all his statements, and quotes from a letter from Colonel Gorgas to General Davis as follows:

"In answer to conversation with yourself this morning I desire to state that I do not think the delays in getting medical supplies to the isthmus have had anything whatever to do with the yellow fever at present in Panama. I would also like to state that there is every evidence that the work is being entirely successful, just as it was in Havana. Of course, I am referring entirely to the yellow-fever work."

LABOR PRESS ON THE NEW YORK STRIKE FAILURE.

WE have been watching the labor papers since the collapse of the subway-elevated strike in New York City to see whether they would uphold the motormen who violated their contract by striking. With few exceptions, however, they maintain a complete silence in regard to this important labor event, a silence that may be considered significant or not, according to individual judgment. One of the exceptions is the New York *Worker*, a Socialist weekly whose aim is the overthrow of the existing economic structure, and which welcomes every strike as an aid to this end. It believes in standing by the working class even when the workers make mistakes, and, as would be expected, stands by the strikers in this case. *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), however, one of the leading trades-union papers in the coun-

TERRIBLE TO CONTEMPLATE.

THE BENIGHTED HEATHEN—"What we want to know, before accepting your services, is, whose money is being used to send you here. No Standard Oil in ours!"

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

SOME "TAINTED MONEY" SKETCHES.

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try, is glad the strike collapsed, and calls the failure "a credit to labor unionism." It declares:

"The collapse of the strike, because it was based on a breach of contract, is a credit to labor unionism, and is everywhere so regarded. There are thousands of enemies of trades unionism whose favorite cry is that agreements with unions are not worth the paper they are written on. The action of Mr. Mahon and Mr. Stone, who were obeyed by the strikers in preference to the local leaders in New York, gives the lie once more to this slur, and does much to place the burden of proof on unionism's critics."

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis), another influential trades-union paper, says similarly:

"The evil effects of an ill-advised strike were notably illustrated in the recent Subway affair. The local officials ignored their national organizations, broke in some instances their contracts, and went on a strike. Some of the strikers, in fact most of them, entered into a three-years' contract last September with the Subway company. If there were any onerous features in that contract, then was the time to have refused to enter into it—not afterward, when they had agreed to it. It is true that the men voted to strike, but their local leaders had a plain duty to perform, to advise them manfully and honestly. They did not do that; they ignored their national officials and rushed their constituents precipitately into war, and while the unfortunate losers are to be pitied, yet it will be a wholesome lesson to others. It is the easiest thing in the world to start a strike, but it is quite another thing to win one; particularly is this true when it is brought about by bad faith. A strike can not be won unless the reason for it appeals to public sympathy, and bad faith does not so appeal. A strike must be based upon grounds of justice and reason, and to remedy conditions that will bear the scrutiny of the just and the misrepresentations of the unjust. The Subway strike lacked these essential features and failed."

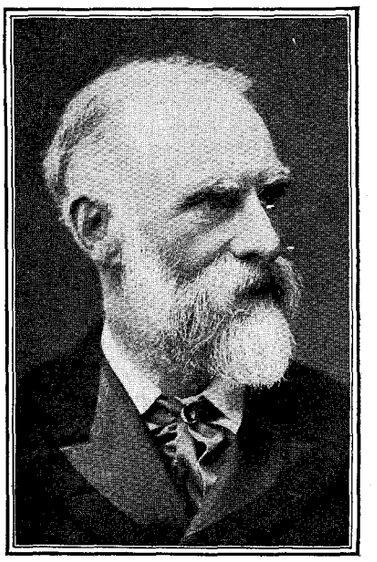
The National Civic Federation Review (New York), organ of the organization of which President Belmont of the Interborough is president, remarks that in this defeat "the upholding before all the country of the responsibility of labor for its contracts is a lesson so valuable in itself and so beneficial to the cause of industrial peace as to make the outcome of defeat in reality a victory," and the lesson "is well worth all its cost."

MR. BRYCE REVISITS AMERICA.

THE development of a country like ours, it is said, can be best estimated by a visitor who comes at long intervals, and it will probably be agreed that few visitors are better able to make such an estimate than James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth." Mr. Bryce performs this valuable service to our country and its critics in two entertainingly written articles in *The Outlook*. It has been thirty-four years since he first saw the United States, and twenty-one years since he gathered the material for his well-known book. In the quarter-century since then, he finds, our material development has been "prodigious"; the trusts and labor unions have sprung up; the people "are ceasing to be a folk of country dwellers"; there has been a "development of the higher education in the United States perhaps without a parallel in the world"; our love of literature and art is "more widely diffused"; there is "a growing reaction against the laxity of procedure in divorce suits"; beauty is sought in city and village improvement; religious opinion "flows in wider channels"; there has been a "remarkable growth of women's clubs and societies"; municipal corruption continues, but "the reformers seem to be more numerous and more active"; there is a "livelier sympathy of the richer classes for the poorer"; our Senate "enjoys less of the confidence and respect of the country than it did," but our State judges enjoy more; political discussions have shifted from the tariff to industrial questions; we have grown "less sensitive to criticism" of our political arrangements by foreigners; our acquisition of the Philippines has made less impression on the national mind than he expected; the Monroe Doctrine has received new interpretations; the South is "more populous and richer" and "more modern"; the sons and grandsons of the Abolitionists are beginning to doubt the wisdom of the Fifteenth Amendment; lynchings have not decreased; the race problem does not seem "any nearer its ultimate solution;" our stream of immigration now rises in Southern, instead of Northern, Europe, but the keen intelligence of Jew and Italian forbids the fear "that the intellectual level of the American people will decline;" lastly, there now exists a warmth of feeling, "which did not exist in 1870, toward the old Britannic motherland," and "one does not need to stay long in America to perceive that this new friendliness is not merely an official friendliness of the two governments; it is in the hearts of the people," and, Mr. Bryce adds, "*esto perpetua.*"

Of the material aspect of our civilization Mr. Bryce writes:

"That which most strikes the visitor to America to-day is its prodigious material development. Industrial growth, swift thirty or forty years ago, advances more swiftly now. The rural districts are being studded with villages, the villages are growing into cities, the cities are stretching out long arms of suburbs which follow the lines of road and railway in every direction. The increase of wealth, even more remarkable than the increase of population, impresses a European more deeply now than ever before because the contrast with Europe is greater. In America every class seems rich compared with the corresponding class in the Old World. The huge fortunes, the fortunes of those whose income reaches or exceeds a million dollars a year, are of course far more numerous than in any other country. But the absence of pauperism is still more remarkable. In 1870 I carefully examined the poor-law system of two great Eastern cities, and found that, altho there were very few persons needing or receiving support at the public expense, the number was expected to grow steadily and quickly as the cities grew. To-day I am told that in these cities pauperism, tho of course absolutely larger, increases more slowly than population.



JAMES BRYCE,
Who writes of the striking changes a quarter-century has wrought in America.
Courtesy of *The Outlook*.

"Life has for a long time been comfortable and easy for the workingman and the clerk or shopman, as compared with life for the like class in Europe. But for the classes standing next above the laborers in point of income life was in 1870 in general plain and simple, simpler than the life led by the richer class in England or France. Luxury was then confined to a very few. Simplicity is not so common to-day. The incomes of those who correspond to the so-called 'upper middle class' of Europe are much larger than such persons enjoy in Europe, and they live on a more lavish scale.

"The 'easier life,' however, does not mean that life is taken easily. It consists in having and spending more money, not in doing less work. On the contrary, the stress and rush of life seems greater to-day in America than it ever was before. Everybody, from the workman to the millionaire, has a larger head of steam on than his father had."

Of its intellectual aspect he says:

"There has been within these last thirty-five years a development of the higher education in the United States, perhaps without a parallel in the world. Previously the Eastern States had but a very few universities whose best teachers were on a level with the teachers in the universities of Western Europe. There were a

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great many institutions bearing the name of university over the Northern and Middle States and the West, and a smaller number in the South, but they gave an instruction which, tho in some places (and especially in New England) it was sound and thorough as far as it went, was really the instruction rather of a secondary school than of a university in the proper sense. In the West and South the teaching, often ambitious when it figured in the program, was apt to be superficial and flimsy, giving the appearance without the solid reality of knowledge. The scientific side was generally even weaker than the literary. These universities or colleges had their value, for their very existence was a recognition of the need for an education above that which the school is intended to supply. I ventured even then to hazard the opinion that the reformers who wished to extinguish the bulk of them or to turn them into schools, reserving the degree-granting power to a selected few only, were mistaken, because improvement and development might be expected. But I did not expect that the development would come so fast and go so far. No doubt there are still a great many whose standard of teaching and examination is that of a school, not of a true university. But there are also many which have risen to the European level, and many others which are moving rapidly toward it. Roughly speaking—for it is impossible to speak with exactness—America has now not less than fifteen or perhaps even twenty seats of learning fit to be ranked beside the universities of Germany, France, and England as respects the completeness of the instruction which they provide and the thoroughness at which they aim. Only a few have a professorial staff containing names equal to those which adorn the faculties of Berlin and Leipsic and Vienna, of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

"Men of brilliant gifts are scarce in all countries, and in America there has hardly been time to produce a supply equal to the immense demand for the highest instruction which has lately shown itself. It is the advance in the standard aimed at, and in the efforts to attain that standard, that is so remarkable. . . . The salaries for presidents and professors remain low as compared with the average incomes of persons in the same social rank, and as compared with the cost of living. That so many men of an energy and ability sufficient to win success and wealth in a business career do nevertheless devote themselves to a career of teaching and research is a remarkable evidence of the intellectual zeal which pervades the people. . . . . .

"Literary criticism, formerly at a low ebb, seems to have sensibly improved, whereas in England many people doubt if it is as acute, as judicious, and as delicate as it was in the sixties. The love of poetry and the love of art are more widely diffused in America than ever before; one finds, for instance, a far greater number of good pictures in private houses than could have been seen thirty years ago; and the building up of public art galleries has occupied much of the thought and skill of leading citizens as well as required the expenditure of vast sums. Great ardor is shown in the investigation of dry subjects, such as questions of local history. The interest taken in constitutional topics and economic questions, indeed in everything that belongs to the sphere of political science, is as great as it is in Germany or France, and greater than in Britain. This interest is, indeed, confined to one class, which chiefly consists of university teachers, but it is a new and a noteworthy phenomenon. Few people thought or wrote on these matters thirty years ago."

"The Czar's Soliloquy."—Mark Twain gives, in *The North American Review*, a striking *Sartor Resartus* sketch of what might be the Czar's morning meditations, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"'After the Czar's morning bath it is his habit to meditate an hour before dressing himself.—London *Times Correspondence*.'

"[*Viewing himself in the pier-glass.*] Naked, what am I? A lank, skinny, spider-legged libel on the image of God! Look at the waxwork head—the face, with the expression of a melon—the projecting ears—the knotted elbows—the dished breast—the knife-edged shins—and then the feet, all beads and joints and bone-sprays, an imitation *x*-ray photograph! There is nothing imperial about this, nothing imposing, impressive, nothing to invoke awe and reverence. Is it this that a hundred and forty million Russians kiss the dust before and worship? Manifestly not! No one could worship this spectacle, which is Me. Then who is it, what is it, that they worship? Privately, none knows better than I: it is my clothes. Without my clothes I should be as destitute of authority as any other naked person. Nobody could tell me from a parson, a barber, a dude. Then who is the real Emperor of Russia? My clothes. There is no other."

SOME ST. LOUIS SCANDAL REJOINDERS.

PRESIDENT FRANCIS, of the St. Louis fair, wishing to correct the "serious misapprehension" in regard to the awards, which has arisen from "the utterly unjustifiable comments" of the sub-committee of the Utah legislature, sends us a copy of some emphatic telegraphic correspondence that passed between him and Chairman John C. Cuttler, of the Utah Commission to the St. Louis Exposition. President Francis denies that the "exposition management" had anything to do with the sale of award ribbons to parties not entitled to them, but says he has "established proof" of such sale by an employee of the concessionaire concern. The earlier developments of this controversy are considered in our last two issues.

In his first telegram to Chairman Cuttler, President Francis informs him that the Utah investigating committee "did not call on me or any exposition official," and says that their charges "are ridiculous and libelous." He says further:

"Award ribbons are sold by concessionaire solely, no exposition official having any interest therein. Their sale permitted by exposition for accommodation of exhibitors, but restricted to those receiving awards, and any other purchases of such ribbons are fraud to which both concessionaire and purchaser are parties, and both will be prosecuted in every instance. Can not understand why any committee should make such statements without thorough investigation.

"All charges that awards at this exposition are subject of commercial barter are wholly false and their authors wilful falsifiers, and those who repeat them belong to the same class. Award diplomas and medals will be delivered to successful exhibitors without charge soon as possible. Of course award ribbon concessionaire has nothing whatever to do with conferring of awards."

The Utah committee, in their report, quoted a Mr. Page as authority for some of their most damaging statements. In his second telegram to Chairman Cuttler President Francis throws some light on this informant. He says:

"No reply to my message of twenty-first. Stookey is quoted here as defending his failure to call on me by saying he accidentally met me in Third National Bank. Upon inquiry there I learn to-day from President Huttig that when making a hurried call upon him there were several gentlemen in his office from whom I asked him to excuse himself a moment. I had short talk with Huttig and left. He tells me to-day they were members legislative committee, but that he did not introduce me as they had called upon him solely to investigate bank account of Utah commission. My recollection was that I was introduced to several men but did not hear their names, and their identity was not known to me. I remember that one of the party called me by name and shook hands before I recognized him. He voluntarily told me his name was Page. I then recalled him as discharged employee of award ribbon concessionaire. He had been denied admission to my office for two months, and I shall have him prosecuted if there is any law to reach him, as after many efforts I have finally established proof in one instance of his having sold award ribbons to purchaser not entitled thereto. I should never have expected that a legislative committee was in the company of Page. Huttig says committee did not ask to see me, and he did not introduce me to them because saw I was in a hurry and supposed they would call at my office if desirous of conferring with me officially. I object to sub-committee's report being on records of your legislature, and request that you demand for me expunging of same, as it contains charges and insinuations against myself and other exposition officials which are wholly baseless, absolutely false and libelous. If the report is not a privileged communication I shall take steps

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to punish its authors. Have instructed my attorney here to submit entire matter to attorney there."

Chairman Cuttler, in reply, wired President Francis that he had had the correspondence published in the Salt Lake dailies.

The Philadelphia *Press* criticizes the exposition management thus:

"The denial by President Francis that prizes were sold to exhibitors at the St. Louis Exposition indicates that there has been a misunderstanding of some kind. The explanation is rather peculiar, and mixes things somewhat to the ordinary understanding.

"As several hundred awards were regularly and properly made to Pennsylvania exhibitors the subject is one of considerable interest. Mr. Francis states that the sale of award ribbons was permitted by the exposition company for the accommodation of exhibitors, but was restricted to those receiving awards, and any other purchases of such ribbons are a fraud, to which both the seller and purchaser are parties. It is the declared purpose to prosecute both in every instance.

"This is what ought to be done, of course, but it was a mistake to permit a concessionaire to have anything to do with the matter. The clamor of exhibitors to secure some evidence of awards they could display had something to do with it, and the ribbon was such evidence. For that reason its distribution should have been kept within the hands of the responsible authorities of the exposition. This was the mistake, and it will not be corrected until the exposition officials have exhausted every effort to punish those who have sold and bought ribbons fraudulently.

"The real awards, consisting of medals and diplomas, will be distributed by the exposition management itself. They will be sent directly to the exhibitors in whatever part of the country they may be and without any cost whatever to them. It was a year after the Chicago Exposition closed before the distribution of medals began; the St. Louis officials expect to have it all over within that period. This announcement was authoritatively made in a communication to the Pennsylvania commission received yesterday.

"The medals and accompanying diplomas are the real awards. The ribbons are merely a temporary evidence, but they should have been guarded as carefully as the medals and diplomas. Had that been done no scandal would have arisen."

The National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, has issued a prompt denial of the statement in the report of the Utah legislature's commission, that "the National Cash Register Company had paid as much as $20,000 for these so-called official awards, to be used expressly for the purpose of advertising." Mr. A. A. Thomas, secretary of the company, says:

"The statement is untrue. The ribbons were not awards, but intermediate proofs of awards which had been duly and officially made. As such proofs they had, *pro tem.*, a certain value and some cost. In being offered to us there was nothing secret about the matter. It was stated and understood by us that a special cost had occurred, for which a petty special expense was required. The amount this company paid was $46, and not $20,000. We made the payment to the 'St. Louis Official Ribbon Award Committee of the Official Guide Company' by the authority of the 'Louisiana Purchase Exposition.' Such was at least the letterhead of the letter written on the subject. We have the printed circular of the venders of these ribbons, giving colors and accurate description of them, and also the price. We received some five prizes and ordered as many ribbons, which were used by us in giving publicity to the fact of the awards."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is nobody in Delaware. It might have been worse.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S preachments continue to show a broad and easy grasp of the obvious.—*The Boston Herald.*

POSSIBLY an international law prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes might help Castro's case some.—*The Washington Post.*

THE latest accident in the subway is the arrival of a Harlem man at his office inside of half an hour.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

MRS. CHADWICK was found guilty on seven counts, altho she protested that she could not get justice in Ohio.—*The Kansas City Star.*

THE *Colorado* has been sent to Venezuela. If there is anything in a name, Castro should subside immediately.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

CONSIDERING the way he has done things to a trust, it seems wiser not to be too flippant about Castro's threatened invasion.—*The Detroit News.*

THAT Polish boy revolutionist who shot the governor of his province in each leg evidently knew a Russian's vital spot.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

CASTRO might make a hit by postponing his invasion for four years and then have his army appear in the inaugural parade.—*The Washington Post.*

IT may be that General Castro believes it to be his high mission to satisfy all the outstanding grudges against the asphalt monopoly.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PEARY'S new ship was christened *Roosevelt* yesterday. As soon as she is completed the doughty lieutenant is to resume his search for the big stick.—*The Boston Transcript.*

PRESIDENT WILSON of Princeton says the proper way to deal with the trusts is to moralize them. We know a way to clean charcoal, too—just wash it white. —*The Commoner.*

SPRING PLOWING IN MANCHURIA.
—Bushnell in the Des Moines *News.*

KUROPATKIN—"Good-by, Linevitch; I relinquish my command to you. I'm going to St. Petersburg."
LINEVITCH—"Well, where do you suppose I'm heading for? Tokyo?"
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News.*

MANCHURIAN SNAP-SHOTS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT MAKES A NOVEL POPULAR?

MR. JAMES DOUGLAS, a well-known English critic, has set himself to answer the above question, and points out at the outset of his argument that there are two kinds of literary popularity—one based on the verdict of the few, the other on the verdict of the many. "The kind of popularity which I propose to analyze," he explains, "is that which is solely based upon the verdict of the many." He continues (*Booklover's Magazine*, April):

"It is not generally realized that the voice of the people has begun to speak in the court of literature only during the past fifty years. In no other age has the crowd been able to read. The audiences which applauded the plays of Aristophanes, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were not popular audiences. The Roman poets were not read by the Roman people. The great Oriental poets addressed a learned audience. The Elizabethan dramatists wrote for a scholarly few. So did Fielding, Scott, Blake, Coleridge, Keats, Shelley, and Wordsworth. Tennyson was the first really popular poet, but he captured the public ear mainly by his feebler verse, such as 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' 'The May Queen,' 'Enoch Arden,' and 'Maud.' Dickens was the first great popular novelist. He is the true progenitor of the popular novelists of our own day, and in his work we may find the first trace of the bacillus for which we are searching."

Education, says Mr. Douglas, has not raised the standard of taste in literature; it has lowered it. Popularity in our time is something different from popularity when "Waverley" was published. Our writers "keep one eye on their ideal and the other on the mob." Grant Allen, for example, "killed his talent by trying to serve these two masters;" and Mr. Kipling "humbly alters the unhappy ending of 'The Light that Failed' to please the happy-enders." Mr. Henry James, chilled by a sense of alienation, "darkens the windows of his soul with filmy arabesques of frosty ambiguity"; while Mr. Maurice Hewlett "wanders in labyrinthine preciosity." The most popular novelists of the day in England are Hall Caine and Marie Corelli, and the causes of their popularity are thus set forth:

"John Bull dislikes and suspects subtle shades of character in politics or any other form of fiction. He prefers the labeled vice and the ticketed virtue marked in plain figures. For him a Gladstone or a Chamberlain is either an archangel or an archfiend. Mr. Caine paints character with the same austere simplicity. The good are good, the bad are bad, and they do not shade off into each other. And this, I think, is the secret of Mr. Caine's Brobdingnagian vogue. What delights me most of all in his work is its volcanic seriousness. There may be a shadowy tinge of affectation in Mr. Caine's personality, but I feel sure that his novels are a sincere expression of his temperament.

"Miss Corelli vies with him in this spiritual sincerity. 'God's Good Man' is horrent with earnestness. It is a Tate Gallery of John Bulls in various attitudes of explosive seriousness. If a Frenchman were to ask me to give him an epitome of the British temperament, I should refer him to 'God's Good Man.' The Rev. John Walden is an incarnation of the Rev. John Bull, to whom it is dedicated."

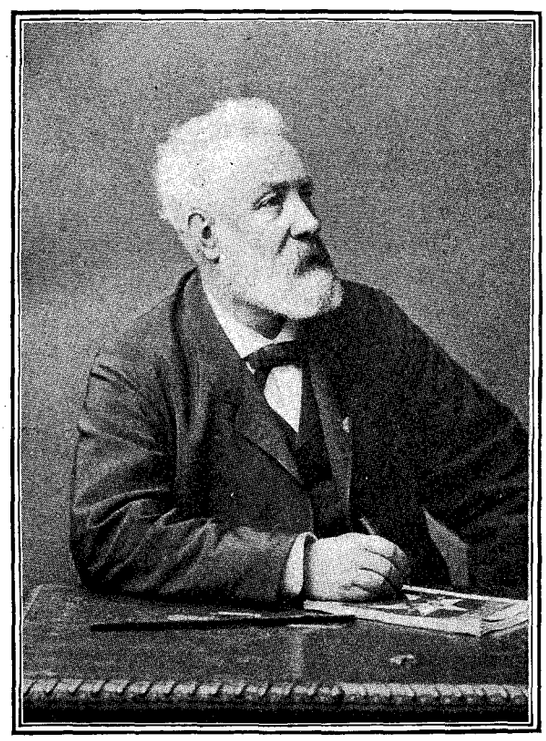
The secret of the influence of such novels as "The Prodigal Son" and "God's Good Man" is thus attributed to the fact that "they give back to British soil in copious showers the emotions which they draw from it"; and Mr. Douglas confesses that he prefers the "child-like sincerity of Caine and Corelli" to the "subtle insincerity of Hewlett." He concludes:

"There are two kinds of simplicity—the simplicity of art and the simplicity of artlessness. Coleridge is right in declaring that an imaginative work should be written in a simple style, and that the more imaginative the work the simpler the style should be. The best example of subtle simplicity in poetry is Coleridge's 'Christabel'; the best in prose fiction is 'Aylwin,' and that is the secret of its inscrutable popularity.

"There are signs of a reaction against romantic preciosity. It is seen in the novels of Mr. Robert Hichens. He groped after sincerity in 'The Woman with the Fan.' He seems to have grasped it in 'The Garden of Allah,' one of the sincerest romances of recent years, and one of the most popular. Another example of the sincere novel is Mr. Hilaire Belloc's 'Emmanuel Burden,' a masterpiece of the ironic method. Another sincere novel is Mr. Barrie's 'Little White Bird,' a book which is worth many a 'Little Mary.' All these novels are subtle as well as simple; and it seems to me that the novel must develop on their lines. . . . Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in 'Micah Clarke' and 'The White Company,' was traveling in the right direction, but the popularity of 'Sherlock Holmes' tempted him, and he fell. The most tragic proof of the perils of popularity is the case of Mr. Kipling. His genius naturally yearns to write simple stories and simple lyrics; but his knowingness is destroying his genius, as it destroyed Browning's genius. To him and to all our novelists I preach the gospel of simplicity."

A "KING OF ROMANCERS."

JULES VERNE, who died in Amiens a few days ago at the age of seventy-seven, occupied a place in contemporary literature that was peculiarly his own. "Idol of boys—two generations of them—king of romancers, author of a hundred books," says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, "his name has been carried by innumerable translations into every country where youth loves to hearken to tales of the marvelous." The Springfield *Republican* adds:



JULES VERNE.

He was "a great constructive artist," says the Springfield *Republican*, who framed a fabric of marvels in "swift, direct, uncomplicated, and never tedious narrative, vivacious discourse and vigorous action, such as there is no parallel to in modern literature."

"There is this thing that sets apart Verne's writings from the French story-telling genius of the nineteenth century above all others—its wholesome and breezy atmosphere, untroubled by any miasmatic taints; his marvels are as remote from such things as 'Robinson Crusoe,' and are not the less entertaining because they are so eminently adapted to the reading of boys and girls. Verne was pained in his later life by the refusal of critics to allow him the merit of style, that eminent desire of all writers of the French language, which so lends itself to artistic management; and especially by his failure to be elected to the French Academy, tho he had for his sponsor Alexandre Dumas fils; the judges, while admitting that he had great popular success, declaring that his work was not truly literature. But in surveying his vast output of tales, numbering two books a year for 40 years, one must recognize in them the work of a great constructive artist, who could so knit a fabric of marvels that it presented a complete and unassailable whole, starting from his premises; and who framed them in a swift, direct, uncomplicated, and never tedious narrative, vivacious discourse and vigorous action, such

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as there is no parallel to in modern literature, when one considers the long period of their production. His work is the geographic, scientific story of adventure; and while there may be something due to the impulse of Poe, who was a favorite author, and also to Defoe, and in a measure to Dumas and even Rabelais, Jules Verne must be regarded as an original in himself, who has nowadays in 'twentieth-century literature,' as the Goncourts foresaw, many followers."

To the New York *Evening Post* the books of Jules Verne are "the 'Arabian Nights,' elaborately fitted with all modern improvements." The same paper says further: "A submarine boat, a fast express, an automobile, a dirigible balloon, or a hollow shell shot at the moon, is a comfortable and highly plausible substitute for a traveling carpet or a rock. Given the problem of annihilating space and time, the unknown authors of the 'Arabian Nights' and Jules Verne both solved it according to formulas popular in their own day." The New York *World* comments:

"He lived long enough to learn that the plain facts of latter-day science are stranger than many of the wildest imaginings of his fiction. . . . The exploits of the submarines of the French Navy are less wonderful only in degree than the fantastic performances of the cigar-shaped craft which figured in Verne's 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.' No aeronaut has yet equaled the feats of the heroes of his 'Five Weeks in a Balloon,' but a Frenchman the other day traveled from London to Paris in a dirigible airship. When Verne started out Phineas Fogg from a London club on a wager that he could go around the world in eighty days, it looked like an impossible undertaking. But with express steamers crossing the Atlantic in less than six days, Pacific liners making the trip from San Francisco to Yokohama in three weeks, and transcontinental railroads spanning the intervening distances, fifty days are now enough for the diligent globe-trotter where eighty looked incredibly short time for Phineas Fogg. No one has yet made Verne's trip 'From the Earth to the Moon'—except at Coney Island—but Tesla boasts that he will communicate with the inhabitants of Mars through space. The French novelist never conceived of anything more wonderful than wireless telegraphy, liquid air, radium, and *x*-rays.

"It is easy to dismiss Jules Verne as a pseudo-scientist, a mere romancer. But he had the imagination that vivifies science. Edison is said to have made some of his discoveries by jumping at conclusions, and later filling in the gaps by painstaking experiments in the workshop. With Verne facts were merely stopping-places where he took on coal for fresh trips in the realms of fancy. Our learned men to-day write popular science in solemn earnest. Verne manufactured most of his science as he went along, but he made sure of his popularity by being always entertaining. After all, the great inventor needs to be something of a visionary."

From several papers we cull the following account of Jules Verne's life and work:

He was born in Nantes, France, on February 8, 1828. It was not until 1863, when he was 35, that he wrote anything successful. Then he finished his first novel, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," which was published in Hetzel's *Magazine of Education and Recreation*.

The publisher recognized in the author the creator of a new idea, that of scientific and geographic romance, and proposed a long contract by which Verne should produce for him two novels a year. It is said that the contract was drawn for fifty years and that the price agreed upon was $4,000 a year. Verne accepted it and was bound by it for the rest of his life.

In his later years Jules Verne made his home at Amiens, where his wife, a widow, whom he married in 1857, was born. He was a town councillor there for several years. He spent considerable time each year in travel. Once he visited the United States, being one of the passengers on the *Great Eastern*. Then he saw Niagara, ice-bound, a scene which he utilized in one of his novels later on. He also traveled over Great Britain, Scandinavia, and Southern Europe, and was especially familiar with the Mediterranean. All his experiences were put to good purpose in tales of adventure.

During his last years M. Verne had but one real enemy—ill health. At times his eyes, which grew constantly poorer, so weakened that he was unable to guide his pen, and there were days when gastralgia martyrized him. But he continued his work. These ills, to which was added lameness as a result of a pistol wound inflicted years ago by an insane nephew, prevented his taking any active part in social life. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor and had the distinction of being the last man decorated by the Empire.

The most popular of his books include "The Mysterious Island," which appeared in 1870; "A Journey to the Center of the Earth," in 1872; "Michael Strogoff," in 1876; "The Green Ray," in 1882; "Christopher Columbus," in 1883; "The Southern Star," in 1884; and "The Carpathian Château," in 1892. His last two volumes, issued this year, were "The Master of the World" and "A Drama in Livonia."

THE WHISTLER EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

"THE greatest international tribute that has been paid to any modern artist" is what an English correspondent of the New York *Sun* calls the Whistler Memorial Exhibition, recently opened in London by Auguste Rodin, the French sculptor. More than nine hundred works are shown, comprising oil paintings, water-color drawings, pastels, lithographs, and etchings. The King of England has become the chief patron of the exhibition by lending his own etchings from the royal library at Windsor and from the private apartments of the Princess Victoria; the Princess Louise has sent Sir J. E. Boehm's bust of Whistler; President Loubet has made it possible for the "Portrait of My Mother" to be brought from the Luxembourg Gallery; and the Glasgow Corporation has consented to the temporary appropriation of the famous "Carlyle." Neglect and misunderstanding, which for so long were Whistler's lot, have been succeeded by a mood of almost extravagant appreciation. The London *Daily Mail*, for example, the most widely read newspaper of Great Britain, in discussing Whistler's place in the history of art, says:

"That place is second to none, for not only did Whistler's intense feeling for subtle harmonies of tone and exquisite decorative arrangements practically preclude the possibility of a failure, or even of an artistic mistake, but he introduced, fought for, and victoriously established a new and infinitely noble conception of the painter's art."

Mr. Arthur Symons, writing of the exhibition in the London *Outlook*, has this to say of Whistler's work and method:

"It is Whistler's reality that astonishes me the most, and the variety with which he represents that reality, going clean through outward things to their essence, that is, to their essential reality; never, like Fantin, setting up an invention in the place of nature. It is remarkable that an artist who may seem, in his words, to have denied nature, or to have put himself arrogantly in the place of nature, should, in his pictures, have given us no image, no outline, no shade or color, which is not evoked out of a thing really seen and delicately remembered. Tracing the course of these pictures from first to last one sees the technique changing from what is in a sense a realistic to what seems an evasive manner; from the Courbet-like 'Wave' of 1861, with its shouldering strength and heavy paint, to the 'Nocturne, Blue and Green,' of the Thames water asleep, or to those aspects of people and things in which a butterfly seems to have left a little of its colored dust on a flower as it alights and passes.

"Each comes closer than the last to something really seen, but with a vision more and more subtle and stealthy. He begins by building his world after nature's, with supports as solid and as visible. Gradually he knocks away support after support, expecting the structure to support itself by its own consciousness, so to speak. At the perfect moment he gives to the eye just enough to catch in the outlines of things that it may be able to complete them by that imaginative sympathy which is part of the seeing of works of art. But he can never be content with that service, and demands ever more and more of it, in his challenge with things, with himself. And he comes finally to suppose that all eyes have the sight and sensitiveness of his own; which is as if one were to expect the A B C class to read Euclid off the blackboard.

"The attitude toward Whistler of the older critics and of the

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public of yesterday was that of a rather vulgar curiosity. He had shown them a glimpse, and they wanted a gulp; and they pressed close to the canvas to see what a policeman sees when he turns his bull's-eye on the lock of a door. But the closer they got the less they saw, and they went away in a rage and said there was nothing to see. A great man did a great wrong by doing that: the picture which he thought a pot of paint flung in the face of the public is in the exhibition to-day, exquisite in its beauty; and what Ruskin could do seemed to receive a sanction for the public which had just got far enough to see Ruskin. The other picture, which Burne-Jones bore witness against, is there too, the 'Nocturne in Blue and Silver,' and I had been sitting in front of it for a long time, drinking in its cool and remote harmony with unusual delight, before some one came up to me and told me that it was this picture which seemed to Burne-Jones (who yet had a sense of humor) like a bad joke. Vulgar curiosity is never gratified in any of Whistler's pictures. He never stared at nature, and you must not stare at his pictures. He treated nature as a gentleman treats a lady, and his fine manners were rewarded by exquisite revelations. I am sure that when he was painting a portrait he tried *not* to see his sitter, but to let that sitter surprise him, as a delicate artist in words lets himself be surprised by ideas, each surprise being like a sudden light. There is always a certain stealth about magic, and the magical quality did not come into Whistler's pictures by a forthright effort."

In several quarters, however, there is a disposition to emphasize the limitations rather than the excellencies of Whistler's art. Mr. Christopher Mease, a London correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, affirms his conviction that Whistler was "not an artist of many ideas, so much as one who developed a few ideas in many variations and mediums." He adds:

"What is this 'new and infinitely noble conception of the painter's art' but a strictly limited plane of production—an esoteric plane, defined and dominated by strictly technical consideration? That it is possible to produce admirable work upon that plane is, of course, as evident as the fact that most of the world's masterpieces were not produced upon that plane. Even the picture generally accepted as Whistler's masterpiece, the 'Mother,' was not produced wholly upon that plane, tho he, naturally, either for the sake of his theory or because he really believed so, contended that it was. . . . If Whistler is right, those of us who feel as did Swinburne in looking at this portrait, the 'intense pathos of significance and tender depth of expression,' are the victims of some foolish delusion. But we know that this is no delusion. And, indeed, we might before now have recognized that it really does not matter greatly what a painter says to us, but only what he paints for us. If we were to accept Whistler's conception of painting as the only one, our world of art would be extremely narrow."

Mr. Bernhard Sicket says (*Burlington Magazine*, March):

"Whistler's limitations were greater than those of any other great painter, but his taste and skill, we may almost say his cunning, were such that, if we consider the works alone, without glancing aside at a world which did not interest him, we should not suspect it.

"After all, a painter is to be judged in the particular field he has selected, and if he is successful in that, it is absurd to demand querulously why he never attempted this or that effect, which his precursors and contemporaries had successfully represented. He was wonderfully happy in this, that his limited technique corresponded absolutely to his limited ambition. . . . . .

"While we can not, in view of the magnificent results, regret this limitation in his particular case, we may yield to his opponents so far as to admit that his technique is not one to be of much service to a young student, to whom the world as it lives and breathes is an inspiration. A student equipped with the armory of Titian or Turner would be ready for any encounter—heaven and earth, sea and sky, women and clouds, fruit and flowers, sunlight and moonlight, and every other light, would be phenomena within his technical range. But the followers of Whistler must paint nothing but Whistlers—dark rooms with dark figures dimly emerging, the sad or angry sea, the mournful twilight; or, in a gayer mood, the little sweetstuff shops, the plays crowded with dainty little figures, the teeming market-place."

SHAKESPEARE AS AN IMITATOR.

THE statement made by René Doumic and quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST (February 25), that one step will be made in understanding Shakespeare's genius when critics "agree to approach it without superstition and without awe . . . with a view to analyzing its elements, determining its relation to its environments, and recognizing that in his genius, as in that of all the great masters of intellect, there is nothing mysterious—unless it be the phenomenon of genius itself," is exemplified both in spirit and in method by Prof. Barrett Wendell in his recently published volume of addresses, "The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature." The American professor, who is now lecturing in the university towns of France, and who delivered the addresses contained in the present volume before the University of Cambridge (England) two years ago, takes the same ground as that of the French critic in believing that "what may be rationally explained need not be held a miracle." He says:

"Supremely as he has now emerged above all other modern poets, Shakespeare was historically an Elizabethan playwright; and as the facts of his career grow distinct, there seems nothing in them more wonderful than that, in spite of his magnitude, his development was so normal. So normal, too, was the development of the drama in his time that one is apt to choose its history as the most complete recorded example of the natural law which governs the growth, the flourish, and the decline of schools of art. One grows, indeed, to think of the Elizabethan drama as if it were an organism, as distinct and palpable as some physical body; and of Shakespeare's work, which comes both chronologically and substantially in the very midst of its brief, intense life, as the single concrete fact from which its whole history might be inferred."

Shakespeare is no longer to be regarded, the writer contends, as a genius solitary and original. His early contemporaries, Marlowe, Kyd, Lily, Greene, and Peele, were "all alike purveyors of novelty to a public which craved it." All were "men of a period, of a moment whose formal literature was alive with a spirit of enthusiastic experiment." He continues:

"To understand Shakespeare, we must keep this spirit and these facts in mind. Once for all, of course, we must admit the mystery of his genius; we must grant his ineffable power of creating things which have immortally survived the human conditions of their creation. But we need not fall into the superstition of supposing that in his own time he could have seemed superhuman. Uncertain as literary chronology remains, enough is known to prove the chief facts of his personal and artistic history. He came to London when the first school of English playwrights—the school at which we have glanced—had just begun to display its powers and its limits. He made himself one of them. The others soon died: Greene, for example, came to a miserable end in 1592; a year later, Marlowe was killed in a drunken brawl. Shakespeare lived on, for a while almost the only survivor of this early time. Then, after a few years, a new and far more sophisticated school of playwrights arose. With these, as with the earlier school, Shakespeare was contemporary; and he was the only one of the Elizabethan dramatists whose career thus chanced to cover the two distinct periods of the drama—that of its rise and that of its decline. Again, the better one knows his surroundings, the more clearly one begins to perceive that his chief peculiarity, when compared with his contemporaries, was a somewhat sluggish avoidance of needless invention. When any one else had done a popular thing, Shakespeare was pretty sure to imitate him and to do it better. But he hardly ever did anything first. To his contemporaries he must have seemed deficient in originality, at least as compared with Lily or Marlowe, or Ben Jonson, or Beaumont and Fletcher. He was the most obviously imitative dramatist of all—following rather than leading superficial fashion. And so his work now appears to be the most versatile of all; his imitative variety is so comprehensive, indeed, that one can illustrate from Shakespeare alone the whole history of dramatic literature during the twenty-five years of his creative life."

The charge of "imitativeness" is based upon some interesting facts which Professor Wendell presents as the results of special

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studies in chronology by Professor Thorndike, of the faculty of the Northwestern University. The explanation they afford is pronounced "incomparably more simple" than the old romantic one—Dowden's for instance—"and incomparably more significant, as well, to any one who has been perplexed to know why Shakespeare's work, arranged in chronologic order, proves so broadly typical of literary evolution." He says:

"A young American scholar whose name has hardly yet crossed the Atlantic—Prof. Ashley Horace Thorndike—has lately made some studies in dramatic chronology which go far to confirm the unromantic conjecture that to the end Shakespeare remained imitative, and little else. Professor Thorndike, for example, has shown with convincing probability that certain old plays concerning Robin Hood proved popular; a little later, Shakespeare produced the woods and the outlaws of 'As You Like It.' The question is one of pure chronology; and pure chronology has convinced me, for one, that the forest scenes of Arden were written to fit available costumes and properties—that the green raiment of the banished duke was an Elizabethan prototype of the tubs of Mr. Vincent Crummles. Again, Professor Thorndike has shown that Roman subjects grew popular, and tragedies of revenge, such as Marston's; a little later Shakespeare wrote 'Julius Cæsar' and 'Hamlet.' With much more elaboration Professor Thorndike has virtually proved that the romances of Beaumont and Fletcher—different both in motive and in style from any popular plays which had preceded them—were conspicuously successful on the London stage before Shakespeare began to write romances. It seems likely, therefore, that 'Cymbeline,' which less careful chronology had conjectured to be a model for Beaumont and Fletcher, was, in fact, imitated from models which they had made. In other words, Professor Thorndike has shown that we may account for all the changes in Shakespeare, after 1600, by merely assuming that the most skilful and instinctive imitator among the early Elizabethan dramatists remained till the end an instinctively imitative follower of fashions set by others."

PROF. BARRETT WENDELL, OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

He contends that Shakespeare "remained till the end an instinctively imitative follower of fashions set by others."

Further researches into the subject of the chronology of Elizabethan plays will, in the opinion of Professor Wendell, reverse the long standing verdict, based upon a likeness "in structure, in subject, and in peculiarities of verse" between plays by Shakespeare and by Beaumont and Fletcher, that the latter were the imitators. With some qualifications of this new relation the professor proceeds:

"Shakespeare was the imitator, not they; indeed, as we have seen, he was from the beginning an imitator, not an inventor. And here his imitations are not in all respects better than his models. The comparative superficiality of Beaumont and Fletcher made them easy to understand, and by this time Shakespeare was too pregnant a poet to be instantly comprehensible. Their insidious corruption of temper, too, made them pepper the higher, and so the surer to please. Shakespeare's qualities were far greater and deeper than theirs, but theirs were more popular, more amusing than his. Audiences would probably have preferred them. In which fact we may find, if we choose, a reason why, after a little friendly collaboration with Fletcher, Shakespeare may have withdrawn from a professional career in which these younger men proved able to attract the public more than he could."

A FRENCHMAN'S COMMENT ON OUR LANGUAGE.

"HOW different is the vocabulary of the people living under Cleveland's or Roosevelt's administration from that of a contemporary of Monroe or Jackson!" exclaims Pierre de Coubertin in the Paris *Figaro*. Formerly, he adds, "the American tried to write English. The more scholarly he was, the more he tried to keep in the beaten track marked out for him by the national literature. An appropriate turn of expression constituted for him one more link with the mother country." But now, "the American has other cares and other tools." To quote further:

"He has a language distinctly his own, with brief imperative phrases, strangely colored—the image, it would seem, of the continent where his haste and his ambition are spread out in a vast frame. We notice with amusement the telegraphic abbreviations he has invented: 'Dear Sir, your communication to hand. I delayed answering same. . . .' An Englishman would never write like that. We call it the influence of the commercial spirit, the permanent vision of the calf of gold. And we are a little scandalized at the amusement we felt at first.

"But it must not be forgotten that this American language, so picturesque and so suggestive, supposes other instincts than the desire to earn money and to economize effort. What power of imagination and what delicacy of sentiment it reveals at times! No idiom of the Old World would have dared to coin the tragic word 'telescope' to depict the collision of two trains which, going at full speed, run into and crush each other. We would perhaps have found something as wildly grewsome, but nothing so coldly scientific. None of our rivers would have inspired that comparison—so bewildering on account of its simplicity and its exactitude—between the harnessing of an animal and the utilizing of a mass of water—'harness Niagara.' You see immediately, as in a splendid miniature, the enormous monster subdued by the light harness imposed on it by the intelligence of man. Will the English of America one day drive out the English of Europe? Will the language of the rebel daughter replace that of the old and venerable matron? We await philosophically the solution of this question."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

A STATUE of W. E. Henley, by Auguste Rodin, is to be erected in Westminster Abbey.

THREE one-act plays, entitled "The Eyes of the Heart," "A Light from St. Agnes," and "The Rose," have been written by Mrs. Fiske and recently produced by her at the Manhattan Theater, New York. The first is a comedy laid in France; the second and third deal with Louisiana scenes.

PADEREWSKI's name has lost none of its magic in New York, and sufficed to draw, a few days ago, one of the greatest audiences ever gathered in Carnegie Hall. "Paderewski's playing," says *The Sun*, "is now at its zenith"; and *The Herald* adds: "It needed only one number to convince the most critical of his listeners that Paderewski was still a god among the mere men who play the piano. All that he did afterward was simply added proof of a truly amazing art grown greater recently, and that now and then swept even him off his balance, as it did the audience."

A COMPLETE list of the works of President Roosevelt is given in the New York *Bookman* as follows: "Naval Operations of the War of 1812" (1882); "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" (1885); "Life of Thomas Hart Benton" (1887); "The Wilderness Hunter" (1887); "Life of Gouverneur Morris" (1888); "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" (1888); "Essays on Practical Politics" (1888); "The Winning of the West" (1889-1896); "New York City. A History" (1891); "American Big Game Hunting" (with George Bird Grinnell) (1893); "Report to the United States Civil Service Commission upon a Visit to Certain Indian Reservations, etc." (1893); "Liber Scriptorum" (1893); "Claws and Antlers of the Rocky Mountains" (1894); "Hero Tales from American History" (with Henry Cabot Lodge) (1895); "Hunting in Many Lands" (with George Bird Grinnell) (1895); "American Ideals" (1897); "Trail and Camp Fire" (with George Bird Grinnell) (1897); "History of the Royal Navy of England" (Part of Vol. VI.) (1898); "The Rough Riders" (1899); "The Strenuous Life" (1900); "Oliver Cromwell" (1901); "Camera Shots at Big Game" (Introduction) (1901); "Message Communicated to Congress" (1901); "How to Bring Up Children" (1902); "The Philippines" (with W. H. Taft) (1902); "The Deer Family" (with T. S. Van Dyke and others) (1902); "California Addresses" (1903); "The Woman who Toils" (Introduction) (1903); "Maxims of Theodore Roosevelt" (1903); "Addresses and Presidential Messages" (1904).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HAS MATTER ONLY TWO STATES?

MOST text-books on physics tell us that there are three states of matter—the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous. To these Sir William Crookes once added a fourth state—that of the streaming particles in an electrified vacuum-tube. Recently the discovery of unclassifiable intermediate states has become more and more frequent, so that now it is asserted by M. C. E. Guillaume, in an article on "The Physics of Solid Bodies According to Modern Ideas," written for *La Nature* (Paris), that there are only two clearly distinguishable states—the crystalline and the non-crystalline or amorphous. Between these two the line may be drawn sharply and clearly, while the amorphous or glassy solid, the liquid, and the gas can not be separated by any such line; they change one into another by slow and indistinguishable gradations. Moreover, M. Guillaume tells us, of these two states only one is stable—the crystalline. Into this all matter is striving to pass, and from it no substance varies unless forced to do so. The individuality of the crystal is always complete; when it is formed, no matter how small it may be, it possesses all its characteristics, and there is no intermediate state between it and uncrystallized matter. Says the writer:

"There is really an absolute discontinuity between directed and undirected matter—between the crystal and the amorphous or glassy substance. But when this limit has been passed, we find no other up to the perfect gas; there is real continuity between the three states—the fluid without a surface, which is the gas; the fluid with one surface at right angles to the force acting upon it, which characterizes the liquid; and, finally, the body bounded by definite surfaces, which is the solid of common parlance—that is to say, a very viscous, amorphous body, so viscous that ordinary efforts will not appreciably modify its surface."

The "melting-point" is simply that of passage from the crystal to the amorphous state. Generally the altered body becomes liquid, but there may still be so much viscosity that further heating is necessary for this. Thus the apparent melting-point may be far above that at which the important change really takes place. From this point of view the melting of glass, for instance, is not a change from one state to another, but simply the gradual diminution of viscosity of an already amorphous body. When an ice crystal melts, the change from crystal to non-crystal happens to be accompanied by a very sudden decrease in viscosity; but the former change is the crucial one, not the liquefaction, which is a mere incident. To quote again:

"Under a given pressure, a crystallized body always melts at a definite temperature . . . it can not be 'superheated.' On the other hand, superfusion is frequent, for when an amorphous body, in cooling, reaches the point of solidification, it rarely crystallizes at once, as a whole. That crystallization may take place, a crystalline germ must be formed; now, at the melting-point the tendency to the formation of germs is very slight, and this tendency is generally not great except at a much lower temperature. When the germs have formed, the greatest tendency to crystallization exists very near the temperature of fusion, but this circumstance is generally masked by the release of heat that accompanies the crystallization. . . . . .

"The pasty state may exist far below the normal temperature of crystallization. The case of sulfur is a classic one, altho it was long unexplained. When melted sulfur is thrown into water, it becomes plastic at ordinary temperatures, and hardens only after several days. The hardening takes place gradually, as the crystals grow larger, and this growth proceeds more slowly as the temperature recedes from the melting-point.

"If a body increases in volume in passing from the crystalline to the amorphous state, its melting-point rises with increase of pressure. Such is the case with a very great number of substances, at least in ordinary conditions; the only two notable exceptions are water and bismuth.

"But this phenomenon has a limit; in fact, bodies are generally more compressible in the amorphous than in the crystalline state; the difference between the specific volumes then diminishes as the pressure rises, and the rate of increase of temperature for a given increase of pressure varies in the same direction; then the melting-point reaches its maximum and beyond that it decreases as the pressure grows greater.

"For most bodies this maximum is reached only at very high pressures, which have not yet been attained. For Glauber's salt . . . M. Tammann has been able to exceed the maximum, which occurs at 460 atmospheres of pressure."

Other conditions than those of high temperature may cause the change from the crystalline to the amorphous state. Great pressure may bring it about, as has been proved recently by several experimenters. After the pressure has been exerted, the density of the substance, instead of being increased, is actually found to have been lowered, a paradoxical result due to the fact that bodies are naturally less dense and more compressible in the amorphous than in the crystalline state. Again, the polishing of the crystalline surface of a metal is partly due to its change into the amorphous state, as shown by the recent microscopic investigations of Beilby. To resume our translation:

"From what has been said, it will be seen that crystals constitute the stable form of matter. . . . The difference between the two states shows itself in a large number of properties. For instance, a battery formed of plates respectively of hammered silver and silver that has been heated has an electromotive force of 0.1 volt. . . . But when the couple is heated to 260° the electromotive force falls gradually and finally disappears. Then the two plates are in the same state, the hammered plate being entirely recrystallized.

"Such are some of the facts that we must know to understand the evolution of physicists' ideas regarding the constitution of matter. The solid state is not, as used to be thought, an immutable thing, in which the molecules move in closed circles around a fixed position of equilibrium. The phenomena of spontaneous crystallization of metals at temperatures that may be 1,000 degrees below their melting-points, the electrolysis of glass, first observed by M. Warburg, the diffusion of gold into lead at ordinary temperatures discovered by the late Sir W. Roberts-Austen, and so many other phenomena recently investigated, show us that solids are in perpetual motion toward a state of equilibrium which they sometimes reach and from which they never recede unless the surrounding conditions are changed. This adaptation of solid matter is a profound and suggestive phenomenon; it is the rudimentary image of the adaptation of living beings; it constitutes a kind of inferior life that has been unsuspected hitherto, but that can no longer be neglected by the attentive observer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MUSIC AT A DISTANCE.

A NEW device for electrically transmitting music to distant points is described by W. E. Brindley in *The Western Electrician*. The machine, which is the invention of Dr. Thaddeus Cahill, is to be shown at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., this summer. It is based on the principle of the production of vibrations by means of an electrical current whose frequency may be controlled at a distance. Says Mr. Brindley:

"He [Dr. Cahill] conceived the idea of building an electrical generator that would set up the exact number of vibrations required to produce each note of the musical scale. For example, there are 256 vibrations per second necessary to produce middle C. This is the principle upon which the machine works. The details are too complicated for the purpose of the present article.

"The operator who produces music on Dr. Cahill's machine plays on a keyboard similar to that of a piano. It is asserted that a musician who can play the piano can learn to operate the Cahill machine in a month. When the operator presses a key there is no immediate sound, as in a piano. The key is really a button connected with electric wires. When the key is pressed a circuit is completed, the required vibration is secured and sound is produced, not at the point of operation, but at the other end of the circuit, perhaps a hundred or a thousand miles away. When the circuit is made complete each wire sounds a note upon a metallic disk, being

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translated into coherent music. And the music is not necessarily similar to that produced on a piano. By increasing the number of generators, which are operated by an elaborate system of stops and keys, the machine will produce any kind of music—violin, banjo, mandolin, guitar, etc., or the combination of a number of kinds, thus giving the orchestral effect. The volume of the music may be regulated by means of a rheostat, which is operated like the controller of a street-car. With a machine equipped with 72 generators an orchestral program might be rendered in three keys and with considerable modulation.

"The practical working out of Dr. Cahill's wonderful invention is being rapidly perfected. Telharmonic companies will be organized and managed much as are telephone companies, and for a time it is expected that telephone lines will be utilized in the transmission of music by Dr. Cahill's method. It is expected that subscribers may be served with music for $5 a month. Operators will be employed in the various central offices, and these will play continuously. A daily program will be arranged and mailed to subscribers. Thus one may look at the program, consult the clock, and turn on the music. Immediately the room will be filled with a symphony, a lively march, or a popular 'rag-time' air, depending on what the operator is playing in the central office at the time.

"Transmission of music by means of Dr. Cahill's device is practically unlimited in extent. An operator in Chicago might produce music for a concert in New York City. Transmission for so great a distance would probably not be found economical, however, and the territory covered by one central office will not exceed that included within a radius of 25 or 30 miles."

THE UTILIZATION OF OBSTACLES IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE recent experiments in California on the utilization of trees in wireless telegraphy have been described at some length in these pages. We are now informed, through *Cosmos* (Paris, March 4), by M. A. Breydel, that this writer has successfully employed not only trees, but also buildings and other large objects to assist in the transmission of wireless messages. Such objects are impediments to transmission in ordinary circumstances, when situated near the sending apparatus. Says the writer:

"Since the first experiments, it has been noticed that trees, dwellings, hills, and everything that notably exceeds the antenna in height act as obstacles to prevent communication, at least when these are at no great distance from the antenna.

"When, on the contrary, the obstacles are at a great distance from the apparatus they are of less importance. . . . . .

"It seemed to me that it would be of use to seek to utilize these obstacles. I have made them serve the purpose of antennæ. This application may be useful for troops in campaign, when they have not at their disposal balloons in readiness to carry the antennæ to the proper height, or when it is impossible to set up towers for this purpose.

"The problem to be solved was to concentrate the electric waves toward these natural obstacles. The solution consists in surrounding a tree or a building with a metallic band joined to the transmitting or receiving apparatus. The experiments are most conclusive, and as I have no other aim in my labors than to be of what use I can to others and not to profit by them myself in any way, the few indications that follow will show how they may be applied.

"Suppose that we are in the country and have neither balloons nor any means of erecting antennæ rapidly; we should preferably choose an isolated tree, vigorous, in full leaf and as high as possible; at a yard above the ground we cut in its bark a groove several centimeters wide, in which we wind several turns of large uncovered copper wire, which we connect with the apparatus.

"If we do not wish to destroy the tree, we simply surround it with a band of copper, several centimeters wide. If there are no trees, but a church, the tower of a château or any prominent building, we may proceed in the same way, that is, surround the edifice with a copper strip, making careful contact at places where there are metal railings or pipes; if the building has gutters or a lightning-rod, the apparatus may simply be connected to the rod or the leader of the gutter.

"These trees or buildings play the part of antennæ and require only a few yards of copper, as has been stated. It remains to say a few words about devices for enabling us to know of sudden changes in the electric state of the atmosphere, or of distant thunder-storms. The best consists of a sort of lightning-rod or metal stem covered with an insulating envelope or fixed on insulators. This rod is connected to a receiving apparatus, in which may be included a microphone, a telephone-receiver, or even a phonograph or apparatus to register vibrations. This arrangement enables one to detect the presence of distant thunder-storms; it may also register automatically telephone messages and meteorological variations, electric or magnetic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DESTRUCTION OF NIAGARA.

WHEN Lord Kelvin, after inspecting the first great Niagara power-plant a few years ago, stated that he looked forward to the day when Niagara Falls should run dry, its waters being entirely diverted to industrial uses, his words were looked upon as the pardonable hyperbole of an enthusiastic engineer. Yet the addition of other great plants, and the planning of others still, have now brought us within sight of the fulfilment of this prophecy—an event regarded with equanimity by some and with horror or grief by others. In an article on the subject contributed to *Cassier's Magazine* (March), Alton D. Adams asserts that "children already born may yet walk dry-shod from the mainland to Goat Island, over the present river-bed." He goes on to say:

"The greatest menace to Niagara Falls is the construction and operation of near-by power plants on either side of the river. At present two such plants are operating on the New York side, and the construction of three more on the Ontario side is well advanced; besides these, a smaller plant is already at work there. Each of these plants diverts water within 1¼ miles above, and discharges it a little below Niagara Falls. In view of the relatively small expense at which water power can be developed by plants located as these are, it seems probable that strong efforts will be made to increase indefinitely their number and capacity as the years roll on. These efforts must be resisted if Niagara Falls are to be saved.

"Popular ideas as to a practically unlimited supply of water at Niagara Falls, based on the area of the Great Lakes and the width of the upper river, are incorrect. Great as is the area of the lakes, it is only their discharge of water that maintains the falls and is available for the development of power. . . . . .

"According to the measurements of the United States engineers in the years 1899 and 1900, the normal discharge of the Niagara River for mean level in Lake Erie is 222,000 cubic feet per second, but this sinks at times to as little as 165,340 cubic feet per second. Great as is this amount, it is not beyond the capacity of water-power developments like those now in progress about Niagara Falls to seriously diminish or even dry up the cataract. On a clear day, when the rising mist is blown up stream, a person near the center of the new suspension bridge over the Niagara River, or at Inspiration Point, on the Canadian side, can readily see the American and Horse Shoe Falls. The former, with its straight crest and silvery curtain, is the fall of beauty; but the latter, with its great mass of dark green water, seemingly rushing to the central point, its hidden foot, its loud explosion, and its fountain of spray, rising like white smoke high above all, is the fall of grandeur. Walk out on the rocks at the upper end of Goat Island where the water just up stream seems ever threatening to rush upon and wash away the adventurer, and the reasons for the differences between the falls below are evident.

"On the right, toward the Canadian shore, are three-quarters of a mile of river with that dark, unbroken surface that indicates deep water. To the left, between the island and the New York bank, there is a channel only 400 feet wide whose rugged bottom raises the first line of breakers and carries all of the water that passes over the American Fall. How little of the river discharge passes on the New York side and how much on the Ontario side of Goat Island, perhaps no one can tell, tho the former is estimated as low as 10 per cent. of the total; but certain it is that the American Fall now receives a comparatively small percentage of Niagara River water. . . . . .

"From these conditions it is evident that any large decrease in the discharge of Niagara River, either by diversion of water from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River or to other rivers, or the

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creation of other channels for the flow from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, or the construction of canals, pipe lines, or tunnels between the upper river and the gorge below, must have a much greater tendency to destroy the American than the Canadian Fall."

That such diversion is going on and is on the increase is sufficiently evident. Not only is the water taken into the tunnels of power-plants above the falls, but the Welland Canal takes a large amount, the Chicago drainage canal much more, and the new barge canal and other works will make an additional drain. From a minimum flow of 165,000 feet a second, the agencies already complete or nearly so will subtract 67,400 feet a second. The writer goes on to say:

"From the foregoing it appears that the total diversion of water from the Great Lakes above Niagara Falls, for navigation, drainage, and power purposes, will reach as much as 67,400 cubic feet per second when all of the works now operating, or under construction, are carried out to their full, authorized capacity. Even this volume of water, which is 41 per cent. of the minimum discharge rate of Niagara River, does not include the water taken by the Welland Canal for purposes of navigation and for the development of power by local manufacturing plants along its banks. . . .

"The diversion of this great volume of water, even at the expense of some of the scenic attractions of the falls, is no doubt warranted by the great economic and industrial advantages that result from cheap power. It does not necessarily follow, however, that this process of water diversion should be extended until the values of existing power plants are depreciated by lack of water, the American Fall is dried up, and the Horse Shoe Falls are robbed of most of their grandeur.

"Yet this is the tendency of the industrial and political forces now at work. Private enterprise can not be expected to stay its progress so long as there is a profit to be made by the diversion of Niagara water, and legislatures continue to give away franchises or peddle them out for trifling considerations.

"For those who wish to see a fair share of the beauty and grandeur of Niagara Falls preserved, and even for those who wish to protect the great investments that have been and are being made there for power development, the unfortunate feature of the situation is that several of the immediately adjoining States have power to authorize the diversion of water from the upper lakes and Niagara River. The diversion of this water thus becomes a matter of competition, not only between persons seeking their own profits, but also between different governments that wish to build up their respective territories or increase their revenues. Further complication arises from the fact that the American States have no power, under the Constitution, to enter individually into any treaty for the preservation of Niagara Falls, or for the regulation of the diversion of water from the upper river or the Great Lakes, because the treaty-making power is vested entirely in the Federal Government. . . . . .

"From a consideration of the foregoing facts, it seems evident that the diversion of water from the upper lakes and Niagara River will be continued until the destruction of the American Fall, and possibly that of the Canadian Fall, result. Apparently the only hope lies in the intervention of the sovereign powers concerned."

Development of Species by Temperature.—What appears to be a remarkable discovery in zoology is described in the *Consular Reports* by E. T. Liefeld, United States Consul, at Freiburg, Germany. According to this report, Professor Standfus, of Zurich, Switzerland, has succeeded in practically creating new species and also in reviving old ones, by the influence of extremes of temperature. Says Mr. Liefeld:

"The Swiss scientist, up to now, has confined his experiments to butterflies, and has obtained remarkable results; but there is no reason why, under similar conditions, the same effects may not be produced upon bird and animal life. Taking some 6,000 ordinary caterpillars in their different stages of metamorphoses, he exposed them to temperatures varying from 40° to 4° C. (99° to 25° F.). Most of them developed into butterflies of ancient species, which are now very rare, while others developed into totally new species, so far unknown to scientists. Certain butterflies are characterized by successive and different generations. For instance, the chrysalis of the butterfly *Vanessa levana* gives birth in the spring to butterflies which lay eggs in summer. In the same year these eggs produce butterflies which differ completely in form and color from those of the first generation. The former are named *Vanessa levana* spring, and the latter *Vanessa levana* summer. By submitting the chrysalis of the second form to a temperature of 30° C. (81° F.), the first form is obtained. The same results have been accomplished with the *Vanessa urticæ*, a rare butterfly, found only at the North Cape and in Sardinia. An ancient species which had entirely disappeared was obtained with the *Papilio machaon* in the same manner. During the experiments butterflies which are found in districts so far apart as the Arctic circle and the Torrid zone were produced. Even more surprising were the hybrids obtained from the effects of 'crossing' under the influence of heat and cold. Gorgeous specimens, of all the colors of the rainbow beautifully intermingled, came forth and developed under the care of Professor Standfus, who was himself surprised at the results. Needless to add, all the ancient species produced are extremely valuable from a pecuniary point of view, while the 'created' specimens are practically priceless."

DUST AND PATENT MEDICINES.

THAT the number of patent-medicine advertisements in the newspapers of a town bears a constant relationship to the cleanness of its streets is asserted by Dr. Robert Hessler of Logansport, Ind., in an article contributed to *American Medicine*, March 4. Dr. Hessler tells us that an increase in the amount of dust in the streets is at once accompanied by an increase in the number of advertisements of remedies for the class of diseases due to dust-infection. He says:

"Altho dust is a product of civilization, yet, paradoxical as it may seem, the amount of dust in a city is not necessarily an index of a high degree of civilization, not more than is the presence of dirt and filth or its accumulation in a house an index of a high social standing of a family. European travelers are surprised on seeing the condition of our streets, sidewalks, and the floors of our public buildings—and some marvel at the accurate aim of our spitters. In many of our smaller cities the spitting habit is something amazing—likewise the prevalence of colds, catarrh, coughs, rheumatic pains and aches, and derangements of the respiratory and nervous systems and of the alimentary tract.

"This relationship between the spitting habit and the prevalence of certain ailments crops out in a most striking manner in the columns of our newspapers. I have been following up this matter for several years and a few statements may be of interest.

"In a general way it may be said that the newspapers reflect the condition of the city or community, all the way from the village gossip of the small paper up to most weighty matters in the large dailies. We will find, moreover, that the newspapers of dusty cities have dust written all over them, while, on the other hand, the papers of clean cities are practically free from such references. . . . . .

"If we study the patent-medicine advertisements we will find the constant recurrence of such terms as catarrh, colds, cough, grip, sore throat, tonsillitis, pleurisy, rheumatism, backache, lame back, kidney disease, lumbago, muscular rheumatism, nervousness, headache, neuralgia, nervous prostration, biliousness, gastritis, deranged stomach, etc. These are names that in nearly every case in which they are applied are synonyms of dust infection. We must even include the term 'malaria,' as ordinarily used by city patients, as may be shown by the following from a well-known nostrum advertisement: 'Malaria is not confined exclusively to the swamps and marshy regions of the country, but wherever there is bad air this insidious foe to health is found,' and the accompanying list of symptoms have all the earmarks of dust infection. . . . . .

"Europeans are surprised when they see our newspapers. One has said: 'To see your newspapers one might be led to believe that you are a nation of invalids.' The presence of many patent-medicine advertisements shows, certainly, that there is a great demand for such things—for nostrums supposed to counteract the evil influence of the dust, or, rather, for the sputum-contaminated atmosphere which we are compelled to inhale. At least this is my opinion, based on my observations.

"If we examine the advertisements of patent medicines proper more closely, we will find that they can be subdivided into groups, and that the largest group can be designated as the dust group."

In order to show this graphically, Dr. Hessler marked the space

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occupied by medical advertisements in a variety of newspapers from different States and countries. For Indiana newspapers the total space occupied varied from 2.5 to 14.5 per cent. The dust advertisements varied from 1.1 per cent. in a comparatively clean city, up to 10 per cent. or more in a dusty city. In some clean cities of the Old World the percentage is but a fraction of one per cent. To quote again:

"There are, of course, a number of factors that enter into the question why patent-medicine advertisements are more numerous in some newspapers than in others, of the same town or of different towns and countries. Making due allowance for all other causes that produce variations, the margin due to the influence of infected dust is still so large that, in my opinion, no other explanation will suffice.

"When an eighth of the total space of a newspaper is occupied by patent-medicine advertisements, whose existence rests mainly on the condition of the streets and sidewalks, we may well pause and inquire if there is not something wrong with the municipality.

"The seasonal variation—that is, the rise and decline of dust advertisements, is interesting. With us, low ebb is reached in the summer; high tides occur in the fall and spring. I had shown this in a chart. The percentage of space occupied by dust advertisements in a leading paper of Indianapolis varied from 1.2 per cent. in midsummer to 12 per cent. in the early spring. (In the summer the dust is sterilized by the hot rays of the sun; in the winter time fresh air is often at a premium.) . . . . . .

"Whether the patent-medicine men are aware of the influence of the dust I am unable to say, but they certainly know that it pays to advertise in certain towns. They also seem to have some idea about the ultimate division of dust infection or dust disease into types, such as the catarrhal or rheumatic. By observing certain advertisements for variable periods of time, we will find that certain names will be used exclusively, and that some one of these will appear in large type and followed by the other in the text in smaller type, and at the next appearance of the advertisements one of the latter will be advanced to head the list, and so on in rotation. Thus in one series the terms rheumatism, lumbago, backache, muscular rheumatism, and disease of the kidneys occur. In another we find the words catarrh, colds, cough, grip, weak lungs, etc.

"That these advertisements will not bear critical inspection is self-evident. A physician reading them must conclude that they are written for the kindergarten or for adults with the minds of children. The claims for curative properties in many instances are simply preposterous. . . . . .

"If we examine further, we find that there may be a long interval between seedtime and harvest. The effect of inhaling a very dusty atmosphere may not manifest itself seriously for weeks or for months; that is, in the production of diseases that may have a fatal ending, such as the various inflammations of the internal organs or of tuberculosis. Common dust infection, as I have described it in my previous paper, is usually self-limited and may subside promptly with a change in atmospheric conditions, but may continue indefinitely in a dusty atmosphere—whether out of doors or indoors. The afflicted individual usually resorts at once to home remedies, and failing to get relief he purchases some one or more of the much-advertised patent medicines. These latter may palliate, but we certainly can not speak of a 'cure.'"

Poisonous Coal-Tar Colors.—Of fifty coal-tar colors examined by G. W. Chlopin, in an investigation reported by him in the *Zeitschrift der Nahrung und Genüssmittel*, fifteen were found to be positively poisonous, and twenty others to cause harmful disturbances of the digestive organs and kidneys, or of the general health of the animals experimented upon. Says *The National Druggist*, in an abstract of Chlopin's paper:

"Those that are designated under the heading 'Poisonous' are aurantia, mandarin (orange No. 2), metanil orange (methyl-orange), butter-yellow (auramin O), brilliant-green, aurin (sodium salt), echtblau (true blue) R for cotton, ursol D, thiokatechine 1, 2, 3, and T, noir autogenique, and noir vidal. As 'harmful' the following are named: Metanil yellow, anilin orange T, pyrotin RR, ponceau RR, benzo-purpurin, erica B, citron yellow, iodin green, acid green, Bavarian yellow DBF and DSF, cerise DN, iodesin, rhodamin B and C, crysanilin, benzoflavin II, methylene green, primulin, chinolin yellow. In testing for harmful behavior toward the human skin, carried out by wearing woolen, or cotton, dyed with the colors named, either on the hands or feet, for from 10 to 18 days, only two were found, namely, auramin O, and ursol D, the first of which caused a slight reddening, while the latter occasioned a very serious inflammation of the skin. It is noticeable that most of the seriously poisonous colors are among the yellow and orange dyes, and next come the blues, browns, and blacks in order named. Very few among the violet and green colors were found hurtful. Among the reds only one was found harmful, and none among the really poisonous."

HOW TO COPY AN OLD DAGUERREOTYPE.

THERE are daguerreotype portraits in almost every family, and in many cases these are now fast fading or tarnishing. Yet any amateur photographer can secure from them negatives from which any number of permanent prints may be struck off. How to do this is told in *La Nature* (January 21) by a correspondent signing himself "G. M." Says this writer:

"The portraits of our grandparents are on the silvered plates of Daguerre. The image is unique and fragile; an accident may ruin it; it is therefore well to make from it a photographic negative. To do this the silver image must first be well cleaned, without touching it, even with the softest brush, which might leave traces. It is tarnished by a layer of silver oxid, which it is necessary to remove. First alcohol is allowed to flow over it to dissolve the grease, and then it is washed with water under a faucet. Then the layer of oxid is dissolved with a solution of cyanid of potassium. This salt is a violent poison, which must be handled cautiously; if there are cuts or abrasions on the hands, it must not touch them. Care must also be taken with the daguerreotype, for the image may be completely removed. A five-per-cent. solution of the salt is first made, and one or two cubic centimeters are placed in a beaker with 15 or 20 of water. This solution is turned on to the plate, held horizontally and balanced lightly, so that it may be thoroughly covered. If, at the end of several minutes, the fog of oxid is not removed, the solution is turned back into the beaker and strengthened with more of the undiluted solution; this is repeated several times if necessary. In acting thus prudently we run no risk of ruining the picture.

"When the plate has been rinsed under the faucet it is dried by heating it quickly over an alcohol flame, holding it in an inclined position; if this takes too long, there is a risk that drops running over the plate will leave marks on it. When dried, the plate is photographed; for this purpose the best light must be sought. If it is placed in front of a window there will be awkward reflections; the light should be at an angle of 45° and is obtained easily by placing the plate at right angles to a window; the illumination thus obtained is very good. As the apparatus should also be placed opposite the window, in order that the axis of the lenses should be perpendicular to the plane of the image, care should be taken to put on the objective a shade formed of a black paper funnel 15 to 20 centimeters [6 to 8 inches] long. Thus a very clear image is obtained on the ground-glass. The question of the time of exposure must be solved by trial; it is rarely right at the first attempt, but it is sufficient to sacrifice two or three plates. Slow emulsions are preferable."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AT the recent reunion of the Swiss Society of Natural Science at Locarno," says *Cosmos* (March 11), "O. E. Imhof showed a hydrographic chart of the earth, on which were indicated, on the one hand, the division of the waters among the various oceanic basins, and, on the other hand, the regions whose waters do not run toward the sea, at any rate superficially. The greatest of these territories in which there is no surface flow seaward is that which extends from the neighborhood of the Baltic Sea through Russia and Central Asia nearly to the Yellow Sea. Another closed basin, much less considerable, includes a part of Asia Minor and Arabia. In Africa there are three; in Australia, the western part represents a great region without flow to the sea. North America has four of these closed basins, two east of the continental divide, at the latitude of the Gulf of California, and two others more to the north and to the west of the divide. In South America one primary closed basin, divided into three secondary basins, extends from north to south along the Cordilleras; a second extends from west to east between the Cordilleras and Baia Bianca."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS CHRISTIANITY MENACED BY SOCIALISM?

IN a new book entitled "The Captive City of God," Mr. Richard Heath, an English writer of radical sympathies and religious convictions, takes the view that the growth of Socialism is a direct challenge to Christianity. "The City of God," he says, "is to-day, with a few exceptions, everywhere dominated by the moneyed classes. . . . The churches are necessarily enslaved to the plutocracy of Christendom." Socialism has come to do for the people "what the churches ought to have done." To quote further:

"Socialism is in fact the modern version of Christ's Christianity, separated from all theology, all clericalism, all public worship, and from the very idea of the church. It is a new universal religion which has sprung up in a moribund Christendom. At present it is dominated by materialism, a materialism which holds Christianity, as manifested by the German Evangelical and the Roman Catholic churches, as something so deadly that it can make no terms with them. It seems possible that when it gets the upper hand it will not allow such churches any public existence. And what happens in the rest of Europe must have its analogical movement here. How are the British churches, so materialistic themselves, going to stem the tide of materialism, especially when that materialism preaches the social gospel they ought to have preached? What the outcome may be it is not possible to say, but how can we expect, under such circumstances, anything less than an eclipse of the churches?"

In order to avert what seems impending the writer declares that the first thing needful is "to recover the true idea of the church and of its place in the great struggle for the democratic ideal"—that is, to return to the ideals of primitive Christianity, when the churches were "cities of God showing forth the life of the kingdom of heaven." He continues:

"Such churches, the churches of the New Testament and of early Christianity, are the only societies that can save the world. To imagine, as many persons of great intelligence and devotion to the democratic ideal do, that a scientific, economic reform of society would eliminate the main evils that are ever working to bring it to ruin and death, is to suppose man is not part of nature. There has, for example, been to a partial extent such a reform in progress all over Europe during the last century. Probably in no period of the world's history has there been anything like the same humanizing of the law, and of all kinds of social relations. Yet, to judge from the facts . . . no kind of exterior reform can change human nature, itself but a department of the natural world and under the influence of the laws which govern it. There are instincts in nature which work with such tremendous force that at times they are absolutely uncontrollable and rush furiously over the cataract. Could any kind of economic reform stop the ravages of the sexual instinct, or satisfy the craving for excitement and stimulants? It may modify and regulate them, but a true church could change them from being, as Pandora's box, the source of many evils and mischiefs, filling the world with diseases and calamities, into a cornucopia pouring out with ceaseless abundance all kinds of lovely and delightful things. But the only church that can do this is a church born again as a society, and in every individual of which it is composed. This is the church we want, and which early Christianity had. When we have it again we shall once more be on the road to an universal palingenesis; nature itself is waiting for this regenerated society."

The reason why the present churches are ineffectual "in the only sphere they do cultivate, the individual one," is because of "their indifference to the other—the social sphere." To quote again:

"It is clear that if they are to prevent the rapid decline of ideals going on everywhere they themselves must be regenerated. And it is also clear that if the rapid reaction we are in is to be stopped, there must no longer be a scission between the two movements of individual salvation and social salvation, but they must be one movement, sought by the same apostolate, at the same time and by the same means. And only a true church can do this one all-important work.

"For want of such a church a materialistic social democracy has come into existence, and, by its movement for rendering much of the democratic ideal part of the law of Germany, has succeeded in winning the heart of the German democracy, a people crushed under foot ever since the double defeat of the peasants and Anabaptists. For want of such a church, the cravings of the downtrodden wrecks of humanity for the society which Christ prepared for their salvation, and which has never been allowed to exist long enough to do so, have taken the form of anarchist-communism. And thus for want of such a church, the people and the 'submerged tenth' are turning to other saviors, while the members of the present-day churches have already been dragged into a movement which very soon will have to reckon with the masses of Europe—Socialist, Anarchist, and anti-clerical.

"But the Socialist parties will also prove ineffectual in their effort at human regeneration, and that for a reason similar in character, but just the opposite in point of fact. The evangelical churches have failed because they only seek the regeneration of society through the regeneration of individuals. The Socialist parties will fail if they continue to believe that the regeneration of society will in itself regenerate the individuals of which it is composed. The efforts at the regeneration of society and of the individual must be carried on together, and depend on one another, or neither will ever be satisfactorily accomplished."

A church which should exemplify at once the spirit of primitive Christianity and of the new socialistic aspiration is the ideal toward which Mr. Heath turns. He says, in concluding:

"The nature of God is the key to the nature of the church. Whatever the different functions or offices of its members, in the church 'none is afore or after the other,' none is greater or less than another, but all, whether they be many or few, are co-equal. This unity and this equality presuppose liberty as their condition, and fraternity as their result. But this, the fundamental nature of the true church, can only be realized so far as love, its primal necessity, reigns. Love thus inspiring a church, its unity and equality must lead it to become more and more communistic in its practise. It would thus realize more fully the democratic ideal, the loss of which is the great evil which has brought the historical churches to a veritable apostasy. And so the church would reappear, bringing back again in their pristine purity all the fundamental truths buried in those historical churches, and carrying the banner which they trod underfoot when they entered into alliance with the powers of this world. And at the sight of this multiplicity in unity, this church in conditions of liberty, equality, and fraternity developing a true city of God, humanity would have an assurance, such as it has never had since the first centuries, that Christ was its redeemer and king. For this fact would then have the very sign Christ asked that it might have. And from such a city would go forth a dynamitical force which in the power of Christ would strike at the very roots of prostitution, drunkenness, and gambling, and their concomitants, destitution, slum-life, and crime. And this force would be successful because it emanated from a society which was not so much destructive as constructive, and which itself was already a true society."

The Labour Leader, a London Socialist weekly, prints a review of this book from which we quote as follows:

"One sees the fascination of this vision of a city of God—a truly democratic organization, which shall be a visible refuge for the outcast and the sinner—a harbor where human wrecks shall be joyfully received and protected, just because they are human. Such a vision is attractive and inspiring. Is it possible? Possible it may be; scarcely, however, we think, by any process of self-reform on the part of existing churches such as Mr. Heath looks forward to. They are too hopelessly corrupt, too far gone in class prejudice and class distinction and in the 'pride of life,' ever to arise again. The true socialistic church, the real city of God, the church of the people, will have to be something new, and its foundation, we venture to think, will be laid, not in the area of the so-called 'Christian' church, either that of the State, or that of the 'free' and 'voluntary' middle-class plutocracy, but rather in the area of social democracy, by spiritualizing, inspiring, and idealizing that broad social movement which is an infinitely wider and more vital force than that waning and dying life which flickers in the cushioned pews of religious respectability. Nevertheless, altho we can not altogether share Mr. Heath's faith in an ecclesiastical regeneration in the democratic direction, we would say that any religiously minded democrat will find real refreshment in this book."

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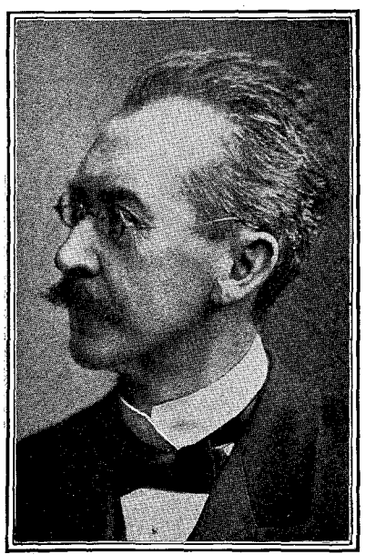
THE CREDIBILITY OF THE GOSPELS.

ABOUT five years ago Professor Harnack gave a series of lectures before the entire student body of the University of Berlin on "The Essence of Christianity" ("Das Wesen des Christentums"). Published in book form, these addresses provoked international interest and discussion. A new and similar course of lectures, prepared for the same audience and also intended for permanent publication, deals with "The Credibility of the Gospel History" ("Glaubwürdigkeit der Evangelischen Geschichte"). A foretaste of their quality and the line of argument pursued is afforded by a *résumé* of the first lecture printed in the *Christliche Welt* (Marburg):

What can we know of Jesus Christ? The question implies our knowledge of him as an historical personage measured by the demands of exact historical science and unhampered by the paraphernalia added during the development of the Christian church. That the Christ as he appears on the face of the evangelical records is not the actual Jesus of fact admits of no doubt, in view of the transformation of the real into the ideal that can be plainly traced in the earliest records. Christ had twelve disciples during his earthly career, and yet we know that immediately after his death upon the cross these pupils and others recognized and adored him as a divine person sitting enthroned in the heavens and possessing all power. This idea overshadowed and transformed all that they had experienced in conjunction with Jesus during his earthly career. It is only natural that from this viewpoint the entire history of Jesus appeared in a new light and received a new significance. Could it be otherwise than that many of the original colors in which Christ was depicted acquired entirely different hues? For such a phenomenal change in the estimate of a historical personage we have no parallel. Persons who had eaten and drunken with Jesus came to honor him as the Lord of the whole world! To argue that this change must have totally transformed estimates of the earthly career of Jesus requires no analogies. Even if we knew that Jesus had actually, during his earthly career, designated himself as the Messiah, and that his disciples had recognized him as such during his lifetime, this knowledge would in no way affect the phenomenal transformation which took place in the minds of the disciples as a result of their faith in the resurrection. The disciples at best recognized his Messiahship only in exceptional moments of ecstasy; they certainly never realized the consequences of this recognition, and they deserted him on the day of his death. The change accordingly remains a remarkable one, and must be an all-important factor in determining the historical character of Jesus.



PROF. ADOLF HARNACK, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN,

Whose new lectures deal with the historic basis of the gospel records.

We have every reason to expect two layers of tradition in the gospel—a lower one, in which Christ appears in sharp and unique outline with the originality of history; and an upper one, in which the faith developed by the disciples covers this original foundation. The great difficulty is to keep the two layers separated at all stages, and in doing this we reveal the secret of a successful and scientific study of the life of Jesus. In not a few points it will be found impossible to attain to perfect certainty, and all degrees of probability will be disclosed.

Another difficulty which confronts all who attempt to elucidate the historical character of Jesus is presented by the Jewish tradition in regard to the Messiah. The moment he was hailed by his disciples as the Messiah, his name became linked with a multitude of prophecies and legends. The conception of the Messiah was fixed in the Jewish thought of the day. There existed at that time among the Jews Messianic dogmatics, which, however uncertain in details, were definite in general outline. The Jewish Messiah stood for certain predicted qualities, heroic actions, and redemptive acts, and even for certain biographical data. And so when Jesus of Nazareth was declared to be the Messiah, all at once these current conceptions and ideals were applied to him, and the actual memory of the historic person was modified by doctrinal ideas of what the Messiah was to be. The historic Christ's picture was sadly marred by the Messianic dogmatics based more or less on the fulfilment of Old-Testament prophecy.

Another factor that modified the remembrance of the real Jesus was the influence of foreign religions. Christianity marks a turning-point in the history of religious thought; it arose in an age of religious change, and its success without this factor would be scarcely thinkable. National and local religions and all kinds of cults were the product of the intellectual ferment of the time, and showed a tendency toward world-religions. By exchange of ideas, by expansion and adoption of new elements, this process was carried forward. Christianity showed no exceptions to this general tendency. Old rites and ceremonies, in the guise of mysteries and "sacraments," found their way into the new religion, and fantastic reflections of primitive religious conceptions of the world and of mythological fictions were added as "histories of revelation." Judaism, in the three centuries before the Christian era, was particularly influenced by this syncretism, and even Pharisaism could not withstand this spirit. As a consequence, the question necessarily arises in regard to Jesus Christ himself, or at any rate in regard to the oldest traditions concerning him, whether his character is not also portrayed under the influence of this religious syncretism. How far is his personality unique, and how far can we accept the paradoxical in his case? While the teachers of comparative religion are often regarded as unreasonable, and in matters of merely external resemblance claim an internal connection that does not exist (as, for example, when Christ is, *nolens volens*, converted into the sun-god and the twelve apostles are compared with the twelve months), yet the abuse of this method does not vitiate its proper use, and students of the Christ problem will be compelled to take these factors into consideration.

A final difficulty is presented by the character of the Gospels. These are not bibliographical productions, but are books of evangelization and edification, the purpose being to awaken or to strengthen faith, not to depict the life of Christ as such. In all these problems it is our task to discover just what features belong to the historic personality of the prophet of Nazareth, and what features have been added as a result of the faith of his followers and the religious thought of the times.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHURCH'S HOLD ON AMERICAN MEN.

A PREVAILING conception that the church has not drawn men to it in any large numbers, and that there is a lamentable absence of men from church services and Christian work, is challenged by the Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, of Philadelphia. He thinks that this position will not bear critical examination, and presents the following facts (in the Chicago *Standard*):

"The largest congregation in the city of Boston is unquestionably that of Tremont Temple, and there the majority present is not infrequently men. One of the largest congregations in New York City is that at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and there generally the majority present is men. The two largest congregations in the city of Brooklyn are those of the Plymouth Church and of the Baptist Temple, and in these two congregations men quite often predominate. The largest congregation in the city of Chicago is that which gathers weekly in the Auditorium, once presided over by the scholarly Swing, and now by the eloquent Gunsaulus; and there weekly men, in greater numbers than women, it is said, crowd every available space. Among the largest congregations in the city of Philadelphia are those of the Grace Temple, the Holy Trinity, the Second Presbyterian, and the First Baptist churches, and at the night services, at least, at each of these

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churches, it will be found that quite generally more men attend than women."

The writer reinforces his argument with these figures:

"Of a total United States population to-day of 80,000,000, there are about 14,250,000 young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five. Out of the total United States church membership of 29,000,000 there are to-day 5,500,000 young men—note, not *men*, for such would swell the number here given by millions; but *young men*. Recent reports from seventy-eight representative churches in different parts of our land, as gathered by a careful writer, seem to indicate that 37 per cent. of the total number of young men in the United States is directly or indirectly connected with the work of the church. There are to-day sixteen times as many young men alone in the churches of our land as there were members in these churches one hundred years ago. Add to these the male youth connected with our Sunday-schools with their 20,000,000 members, with young people's societies with their 4,000,000 members, with the Salvation Army with its 84,000 weekly open-air services, to say nothing of the exclusively men's organizations, as the brotherhoods, the Gideons, and the Young Men's Christian Association—this last-mentioned body with more than 300,000 members and an annual expenditure of $12,000,000 in our land, while throughout the world it has to-day 102,000 members who give annually not less than $80,000 for foreign missions alone.

"Only this month Mr. Mott, the famous leader in the Students' Volunteer Movement, stated that at a recent Young Men's Christian Association gathering at Yale there were present more than half of last year's football team, one-third of the college crew, and other fellows equally representative of that great university. In the University of Pennsylvania there are to-day 3,000 students engaged regularly each week in Bible study. In our American colleges at present there are 85,000 students, of whom about 40,000 are members of Christian churches."

In view of these facts, the statement that men do not go to church is proclaimed a fallacy. "Men do go to church," says Mr. Tupper, "and in large numbers, and with sympathetic soul, when pastor and people give them something to go for—something which satisfies their highest intellectual and spiritual aspirations and needs."

A POSITIVIST'S IMPEACHMENT OF THE CHURCHES.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, the well-known English Positivist, is convinced that "in public questions, in politics, in legislation, in tone of public life, the organized Christian churches do not do good, but do evil," and he has written a long and vehement article sustaining this extreme conclusion. Especially does he castigate the churches for their failure to check "the immense development of the spirit of aggression and the resort to war" during the past thirty or forty years, declaring that, in too many cases, they "have been foremost, more eager than soldiers or princes, to hound on the war spirit, to gloat over the defeat of the opponents, and to justify every case of injustice." He continues (in *The Positivist Review*, London):

"Hardly a voice was raised within the churches to stem the torrent of vainglorious passion during any of the wars, least of all during the infamies of the various South African wars, and, above all, of the Boer War. Catholics, Methodists, Anglicans, and even the Quakers or Friends, fanned the fighting temper. They behaved just as Russian priests do to-day in their war of aggression in the East, blessing the cannons, and promising heavenly rewards to the victors. As the head manager of the degraded Russian church said the other day to the Bishop, 'You are but the instrument in Christ of the all-potent will of the Little Father by divine right.' That is the tone of the bishops and archbishops of all establishments, of our establishment. They are the instrument of the government of the day, its tool, its creature. If the Government go for war, the priests of Christ to-day bless war and consecrate the engines of destruction. None do it so shamelessly, with such party zeal, as the prelates and clergy of the Anglican church."

In matters of education and of temperance, Mr. Harrison argues that Christianity has been equally reactionary. It has been the historic policy of the church, he charges, to "starve and restrict the education of the people, save so far as it could exclusively control it"; and, at the present moment, Anglican churchmen have "swallowed wars, armaments, and monstrous taxation," as well as an "act to promote freedom of drink, which they can not have approved," for the sake of getting the children into their hands. He proceeds with the indictment:

"There is nothing exceptional or local about this character of the Christian churches to throw their force to the wrong side: to the side of war, oppression, and social injustice. It has been so in history, at least for centuries; it is so in most Christian lands. What was the church in the days of Louis XIV., XV., XVI., in the days of the Dragonnades, the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in the days of Calas and La Barre? What was it in the revolution of 1789? What was it under Charles X.? What was it under Louis Napoleon, or now? What is the history of the church in Italy? Is it antagonism to monarchy? France is a republic; Italy a monarchy. But in France and in Italy, for thirty years, the church has formed one inexorable conspiracy against the established constitution of the republic in France, and against the monarchy in Italy. What is the established church in Germany but the docile instrument of the kaiserdom and of all his ideas of war, despotism, and national aggrandisement? Turn to Russia. There the Christian church is in its most repulsive form, servile to the tyrant, cruel to its rivals, the apostle of every form of degrading superstition and religious fraud. It is largely responsible for the infamous persecution of Jews, of dissenters of all sorts; it hounds on the agents of the Czardom in crushing Poland, in abolishing Finland, in exciting insurrection in the Balkan states, in pushing forward the attack on Turkey. And the prelates seem to have been partizans of the midnight murder of the King and Queen of Servia—in the interest of Christ and Holy Russia! Certainly they are guilty of crowning the head of the assassin. If we want an example of the depths of savagery, vainglory, and superstition, worthy of a Dahomey savage, we should turn to the barbarous rites now enacted by Russian priests, blessing the war against Japan. . . . They are only an extreme example of the perversion of which the Gospel of Christ is capable. We may point to these Russian priests and monks as the Spartans pointed to their own drunken helots, as a warning of what they may come to. English Christians do not descend to these depths of folly and inhumanity. But the spirit is really, at bottom, much the same. The endowed, established, and incorporated Christian bodies are found, whether in history—for many centuries past—whether in our own land or in other European countries, whether Catholic, Episcopalian, or Lutheran, or Calvinist, to make—not for righteousness in nations, but for the ascendency of classes, the rivalry of nations, and the maintenance of abuses."

Mr. Harrison attributes the failure of Christianity to what he considers the defects of the origin of all churches. For him Christ is "an impassioned idealist," who taught an impossible meekness and passive submission, and whose "beautiful moral teaching was entirely founded on wild arbitrary visions claiming to be absolute truth, and on supernatural sanctions." These were given once for all in "cast-iron formulæ," which soon began to be questioned and doubted. Thereupon, "the depositories of the old orthodox creed organized themselves into a close and wealthy corporation. That corporation naturally clutched on to the state, and to those who had control of power in all its forms in order to protect their monopoly and privileges, their possessions, and their dignities in the name of Christ, the founder of their church, and of his heavenly Father."

So it must ever be, thinks Mr. Harrison, when attempts are made to conserve *absolute* doctrine. What is needed is a true "religion of humanity," divorced from "proud dreams" and "weary guessings about the universe." He says, in concluding:

"Let us place man's future life on *earth*. Let us eschew as absurd and immoral all *absolute* dogmas and all dogmatizing about the unknown, the unknowable, and even about the unseen, or, rather, unobservable. Let us base our system of human morals on human life, human needs, social progress. Let us enlarge our

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system of human morals into a human religion, that is a scheme of belief and of practise which can call out all the powers of man's reverence and man's enthusiasm toward the highest ideals of goodness and power within the range of our minds and faculties. But let this religion be just as saturated with science, with truth, with observed realities, as is our ethic, both religion and ethic being frankly human, intensely social, and resolutely positive. Then a rational religion of humanity will set itself to promote and not to embitter all social reforms. It will unite races, conciliate nations, deprecate wars, conquests and oppressions, and not divide and excite national enmities and the accursed pride of race. And the religion of inhumanity, so often taught in practise by the perverted followers of the Syrian idealist, who said: 'Blessed are the meek, blessed are the merciful, blessed are the peace-makers'; but who also said: 'Ye are the salt of the earth, ye are the light of the world'; 'I am come, not to bring peace but a sword'—will no longer teach men to war on each other, and to oppress each other."

FREDERIC HARRISON,

The English Positivist leader, who argues that the influence of the churches, for many centuries past, has made "not for righteousness in nations, but for the ascendency of classes, the rivalry of nations, and the maintenance of abuses."

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

IT is evident that the Christian conscience is confronted by a "knotty problem in casuistry" (to quote a phrase used by *The Evangelical Messenger*, Cleveland), in endeavoring to determine the right ethical attitude toward Mr. Rockefeller's proposed gift of $100,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions. But while a majority of the religious journals and of the clergymen quoted on the subject agree with the Cleveland paper in thinking that "there is something to be said on both sides of the question," the dominant feeling seems to be one of approval of the action of the American Board in announcing its intention to accept the gift.

The New York *Independent* treats the whole matter in satirical vein, declaring that the protesting ministers (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 1), apparently "fear the gift of ten thousand dollars, perhaps, to a school in Turkey or in Ceylon will corrupt its teachers, so that they will not properly instruct Armenians and Singhalese in the atrocities of American trusts;" and adding: "We would not have these schools refuse money from the Sultan of Turkey or from some Boddhisata who sits cross-legged before Buddha's tooth at Kandy." The New York *Outlook* comments:

"The proposed rejection of Mr. Rockefeller's gift rests on no coherent and self-consistent principle which is capable of general application in solving the question under what conditions trustees may properly receive gifts of money for the benevolent work with which they are charged. In our judgment, the refusal of the New York ministers to join in this protest was founded on sound ethical principles. It is not the business of a church, charitable organization, or missionary society to sit in judgment on the character of the contributions to its work."

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg) says: "The church should never cease to cry out against every form of wrong; but property itself, however wrongly it may have been obtained, when it can not be returned, should be put to good use. We believe the American Board of Foreign Missions should receive this gift." *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) asks the question: "Why not take the money offered by hands of doubtful cleanness, leaving to the Judge of all to pass upon him [the donor]? for it is not he that is received, but his money." The Boston *Congregationalist* observes:

"We dissent not from the spirit but the method of the protest. The proposed method seems to us ineffectual. Even Mr. Rockefeller deserves Christian treatment from the Prudential Committee; and if there is to be a great contest in this country with the Standard Oil Company, the right weapons and the right agencies must be employed. There are other universally applicable, more normal and more effective ways of curbing the money power in this country than by turning down Mr. Rockefeller's gift to the American Board."

The strongest argument on the opposite side of the controversy comes from the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, moderator of the Congregational Church. Dr. Gladden says that he "opposes, and shall continue to oppose, the acceptance and use of the gift of Mr. Rockefeller for several reasons." These reasons he formulates in part as follows:

"The money thus bestowed does not rightfully belong to the man who gives it; it has been flagitiously acquired, and all the world knows it.

"It may be difficult, in many cases, to judge of the methods by which wealth has been gained; the operations are complex, and we may be in doubt respecting their honesty. It is, no doubt, impracticable to undertake the investigation of the sources of all the gifts that are offered us. But when the investigation has been thoroughly made, and the case is clear, we are bound to guide our conduct by the facts made known.

"In this case the investigation has been thoroughly made and the facts are known. The legislative inquiries, the records of courts, have given the reading people of this country the materials for a judgment upon the methods of Standard Oil, and there never was a day when their minds were as clear on this subject as they are now. They know that this great power has been built up by injustice and oppression; they know that its immense gains have been made by forcibly despoiling citizens of their honest gains and shutting the doors of opportunity upon them. . . . . .

"It is often assumed, I fear, that we do not need to be very scrupulous about money which we can use in 'doing good.' That indifference is deadly. The good that is done by lowering our ethical standards might better be left undone. Shall the young men and women of the missionary colleges be taught to regard Mr. Rockefeller as a great benefactor? The colleges might better be permanently closed."

The Missionary Review of the World (New York, May) expresses its fear that the present dispute may "discourage wealthy men from giving largely to religious objects," and "confirm some careful givers, too, in a prevalent but pernicious idea that secular benevolences, as compared with those usually classed as religious, are a safer investment." It continues:

"This is a risky time to touch upon the needs in missions at home and abroad which clamor for attention. One of the assumptions of the attack upon the American Board for taking Mr. Rockefeller's money is that its officers have been blinded by needs in the mission field to the extent of letting money relief bribe their consciences. Nevertheless, braving the dangers of speech at such a time, we must say what we had in mind before discussion of the Rockefeller gift became hot. This gift, if received, is one whose permanent influence will be beneficent, and that to a degree impossible to forecast or even adequately to suggest. . . . . .

"The mere fact of such disinterested munificence is an education to wealthy Orientals on the uses of money. It deeply undermines the Asiatic idea that the only possible use of wealth is as an instrument of selfishness—of ambition, of ostentation, of debauchery, with an occasional work of merit like a temple or a fountain put up as an anchor to windward worth trying.

"We hope that the example of Mr. Rockefeller may yet lead others who have great possessions to take in hand endowment of these important educational enterprises of the mission field."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

RUSSIA'S RELUCTANCE TO CONCLUDE PEACE.

RUSSIA will not make peace if she can help it. That is the deliberate conviction of the London *Spectator*, which admits, to be sure, that peace is under consideration at St. Petersburg and that peace may soon come. "But the certainty with which that result is expected," it fears, "is far too unqualified to be wise." The attitude of the Paris *Temps*, which, as organ of the French Foreign Office, is thought to be very well informed regarding the intentions of official Russia, merely "commends" peace to Russia as a desirable thing, making much of St. Petersburg's natural reluctance to end the war. Yet the *Temps* advises Russia to make peace and so does the Paris *Gaulois*. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is also academic in its references to peace. But to return to what the London *Spectator* has been saying:

M. KOKOVTSOFF,

Russian Minister of Finance, who says that the cost of the war to Russia during the financial year 1904 was $327,500,000.

"The Czar, we may take it for granted, will not make peace if he can help it, and his resources are not so exhausted that he must accept peace from sheer inability to go on. Let the Japanese be as successful as any expert imagines, they can not advance into the old dominion of the Czars, and it is within that old dominion that the true resources of Russia are still concentrated. Nicholas II. may think, and is indeed reported to have said, that he has only to fall back behind Lake Baikal, refuse to make peace, and rebuild his forces, as France did in worse circumstances, until he is once more ready for aggressive action. Englishmen think this policy impossible; but the Emperor has many motives for believing that, of the courses open to him, this would be the easier. In his own judgment, and apart from the internal question, he has only lost an India, which in the future may be regained. He is, it must be remembered, the head of a military despotism, and in the army upon which his throne rests the haughty resolution that such a decision would indicate might recement allegiance. To be beaten by Europe as that army was in 1855 involved no more dishonor than to be worsted in a duel; but to be beaten in Asia may involve, to men of the Russian training, something of inexpiable shame. The Czar may well think that his danger from a continuance of the war is less than the danger to his dynasty, and still more to himself—for under a despotism there are palace revolts as well as revolutions—which would arise from peace, and may harden his heart, like Pharaoh, from mere dread of being left defenseless in presence of his people. We all foresee for him an internal situation in which he may be no longer possessed of his free will; but the fact that autocracy may give place to the ascendency of a parliament is not of itself a proof that that parliament would be in favor of peace. Parliaments do not always love peace, and the wound to the pride of Russia arising from a peace on severe conditions must be terribly galling to a race which for two hundred years has had for consolation the expansion of its dominion. And yet the Japanese terms must necessarily be severe, may include, for example, conditions which would fetter the use of war-ships in the Pacific as war-ships are fettered in the Black Sea. That a Russian Parliament would submit to huge sacrifices, to still further additions to taxation, to further and huge supplies of food for cannon, may be most improbable; but it may insist on what it would regard as an armed truce, and an opportunity for complete reorganization of the army such as followed in Austria the collapse after Sadowa. That every one in Russia is asking the Czar to stop the war is true; but 'every one' means in Russia every one except the peasants, who are not yet audible. The conscription is a cruel burden even in the rural districts; but so it is all over the continent, and a hundred years of conscription have nowhere produced a successful refusal to be conscribed. The revolution may arrive in Russia, as all Western men believe it will; but one has heard of revolutions which did not leave the populations enfranchised entirely opposed to war. The industrials of Russia are suffering horribly; but it is not the industrials or the intellectuals, but the regiments, and those who fill them, whom the Czar has to conciliate. A Pretorian Guard has more power in a true despotism than a million of civilian taxpayers. We are not, be it remembered, affirming that peace is hopeless, but only warning our readers against the belief that because Kuropatkin has been defeated peace is certain to ensue. It is not certain. The Czar, we may rest assured, will not make it unless he is compelled; the Japanese can not compel him; nor is there any irresistible evidence that anybody can, except the army, which may decide on a long truce as preparation for a continuance of the war."

GENERAL VELICHKO,

Sent by Kuropatkin to the Czar to explain the situation at the front.

RUSSIA—"How can you expect me to give you an indemnity when I am not even getting away with a whole skin?"

—*Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

The efforts in the direction of peace do not remain unsupported in the French press, however, the Paris *Figaro* giving much of its space to the plan for something like intervention on the part of Great Britain and France. It is a plan advocated at much length by the Count de Castellane, deputy in the French Chamber, who is attracting considerable attention in political circles by his

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utterances on foreign affairs. Some weeks ago the Count advocated in the Paris *Figaro* an "understanding" of Russia, France, and Great Britain. The Count seemed to forget, thought the London *Times*, that Great Britain is the ally of Japan. "I recollect the fact very well, on the contrary," replies the Count in a fresh *Figaro* article. "For that very reason I cherish the hope of seeing the end, within a relatively short time and thanks to the understanding between France and Great Britain, of the war which sets Russia and Japan at loggerheads." The Count then proceeds to declare that German policy in the Far East brought about the war between Russia and Japan:

"The German Emperor was the first to denounce the yellow peril to Europe by advancing the idea of a coalition to make headway against that peril. It seems that his object was to create, under the pressure of a common danger, a sort of federation of the European Powers, in which Germany would play a leading part. He aimed at familiarizing the armies of these Powers with the idea of uniting and of acting under the supreme command of the heir of Charlemagne and the Barbarossas. Russia, France, and Germany could alone oppose the realization of this ambitious dream. They must, therefore, be prevented from arriving at an understanding and from combining. To achieve this end it sufficed to urge Russia forward in the Far East and to involve her in the dangerous path which led inevitably to conflict with Great Britain and war with Japan. This preliminary result being obtained, the rest of the task is done, for, the Franco-Russian alliance being reduced to impotence by the deadlock of Russia on the shores of the Pacific, it is or it seems easy to exploit the traditional hatreds of France to enmesh her in a sort of continental coalition against isolated England."

A LATE PORTRAIT OF THE CZAR.

At this point the Count takes up the course of German diplomacy in the Far East from the time immediately prior to Germany's seizure of a Chinese harbor until the present day, arriving at the conclusion that Emperor William brought on the war. Therefore, France should end it in harmony with England. "Regarded with friendly eyes by both the belligerents, France, the ally of Russia, is thus in a splendid position to facilitate, when the time comes, negotiations for peace, in accord with Great Britain, the ally of Japan."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SANTO DOMINGO, AND THE SENATE.

SHOULD President Roosevelt's new term of office remain untroubled by grave crises abroad and at home, the judgment of the best-informed commentators on American affairs in the European press—including the London *Spectator*, the Paris *Temps*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*—will be much at fault. It is from this point of view of serious difficulties still to come that the leading journals abroad discuss the triangular complication involving the President, the Senate, and Santo Domingo, a complication which has attracted European attention to a degree. As between the President and the Senate, European sympathy, on the whole, is with the former, and as regards the merits of the conflict of authority between the two over Santo Domingo, the triumph of the President would render the Monroe Doctrine more "acceptable," as the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks, to Europe. The Senate is treated with scant respect abroad, as the following from the London *Spectator*, reflecting the general view, shows:

"There is a special reason why the action of the Senate in insisting upon their full legal status is unfortunate. At the present moment there is nothing which the United States needs more than a strong Executive, and nothing which they could do so well without as a Senate on the old constitutional plan. The men who framed the Constitution at Philadelphia did not anticipate the kind of development in store for their country. They could not guess that it would become a world-power, controlling territory beyond the shores of their continent, and playing an important part in the diplomatic game. They could not know, and therefore they did not provide for the contingency. They considered that the Senate, on whose creation they had expended so much thought, would continue to be an admirable bureau for the transaction of America's scanty foreign business. They did not foresee that their Senate would become the home of the great financial interests, or they would have admitted that, just as a head of an international trust might be a dangerous foreign minister, so a body which represented world-wide commercial interests might not be the best and safest arbiter on foreign affairs. If America is to be an imperial power, she must have a trusted Executive empowered to transact her foreign business with the despatch and expert knowledge which foreign administration requires, receiving its mandate from the people, but not compelled to hark back continually for a fresh authority. Our recent experience of the Senate as a bureau of foreign affairs has not been reassuring. We can not forget the performance in December, 1900, when in one brilliant sitting the Senate passed the Nicaraguan Canal Convention in an impossible form, and abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in a style which would have been called high-handed if it had not been comic. Certainly their adventures in foreign affairs have not impressed the world with their competence in this direction. The real truth is that this branch of politics can not be conducted through a representative body, even tho that body is as able and distinguished as the American Senate. Details must be left to experts to settle quickly and correctly; otherwise the new imperial policy of the States will fail through sheer want of machinery. The usual answer to this argument is that if the people are with the Executive, they will break down all obstruction. But this is precisely what the people can not do. The Senate are not a popular body, either in the nature of their election or in their *personnel*. They represent money interests, class interests, academic interests even, but rarely popular interests."

Granting "an inclination to fight on the part of the Senate," which must exist, thinks the London *Statist*, or the arbitration treaties would not have been disposed of so summarily, it predicts that "a very interesting state of things will arise" if the present conflict be kept up. It thus estimates the chances of the belligerents:

"The President of the United States in some respects is more powerful than a European king. He is, in fact, King and Prime Minister in one. He has a vast patronage. He is the Commander-in-Chief of all the land and sea forces of the republic. He is the negotiator of treaties. And he can veto any act of Congress to which he is opposed. Our own sovereign has, theoretically, the right of veto, but that right of veto has in practise been long given up. The right of veto, however, is constantly exercised by the American President. It is a real and a living right. In spite of all these immense powers, every appointment to office which he makes, and every treaty which he negotiates, has to be ratified by

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the Senate. Consequently, while he can checkmate Congress, the Senate, on its part, can paralyze his power both of appointment and of negotiation.

"That the Senate believes he is inclined to encroach upon its powers seems to be clear; and that a large number of Senators are eager to humiliate him seems also to be fairly evident. . . . On the other hand, the Senate is entrenched in an almost impregnable position. The public may side with the President against the Senate. But even the public itself in the immediate present is powerless in regard to the Senate. Only one-third of the Senate retires every two years. To completely alter the composition of the Senate, therefore, takes six whole years. And before six years are passed President Roosevelt will again be out of office. Therefore, unless the public takes serious measures to insure that the whole one-third that will retire two years hence shall be supporters of President Roosevelt, it is difficult to see what can be done. The powers and the mode of electing the Senate are determined by the Constitution. And the Constitution can not be altered without the consent of the majority of the Senate. If, therefore, the Senate should make up its mind to humiliate President Roosevelt and encroach upon his executive privileges, the Senate seems to be in a practically impregnable position."

THE DOCTOR'S DEGREE CONFERRED ON ROOSEVELT AND WILLIAM II.

DR. WILLIAM (to Dr. Roosevelt)—"What do you say to our going in these togs to review my warships at Kiel?"

—*Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

But leaving the theoretical side of the subject and taking up its practical bearings on the Santo Domingo complication, we have the *Frankfurter Zeitung* asserting that "on this point Europe will be on Roosevelt's side," adding:

"Roosevelt says: We require foreigners to respect the Monroe Doctrine throughout the whole of America. Therefore, it is only just that we aid the foreigner in obtaining his rights when those rights are disregarded in America. This means that just now the Monroe Doctrine is not conceived in this spirit. The Monroe Doctrine is a conjurer's hat, according to the New York *Evening Post*. You can extract a cannon from it as readily as you can extract a goose. This sudden acknowledgment reveals how unschooled public opinion in America still remains in international affairs, as it remains on the question of the tariff. America demands from others the utmost friendliness of attitude as a matter of course, without hitherto perceiving the existence of a reciprocal obligation. It can be understood that the notion of being obliged to assume responsibility for all Central and South America is excessively displeasing to many Americans. It is conceivable that with such a policy the Union might involve itself in complications and in grave dangers. But in that case there is incumbent the courtesy of giving up the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine that has hitherto prevailed."

Nevertheless, the policy adopted by President Roosevelt in Santo Domingo "takes a perilous course," according to a writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a militarist champion of Bismarckian diplomacy which, unlike the daily just quoted, is no friend to this country. The writer in the Hamburg daily thinks that what is now taking place in Santo Domingo must inevitably occur in Hayti, Venezuela, "and other lawless and repudiating republics" of the Western hemisphere. We read:

"To the federal Senate at Washington an unexpected light has come. That deliberative body has suddenly perceived that the Monroe Doctrine is a two-horned dilemma. For if the United States simply forbids European Powers to vindicate their rights for themselves in Central and South America, there will undoubtedly ensue, sooner or later, serious complications. On the other hand, should the United States undertake the task of vindicating the rights of the Powers, of enforcing the payment of their bad debts, of protecting their subjects, and securing satisfaction for injuries, the United States would manifestly be exercising a sort of protectorate over all the American sister republics. At least, it would be claiming the right to do so. The Senate would probably not shrink from that prospect if it felt convinced that those sister republics would be satisfied with that unsolicited protectorate. But as it has good reason to doubt this, it believes that the action of President Roosevelt, who has put all foresight away from him, must at least be made the subject of very careful deliberation. The federal Senate, in other words, has nothing to say against the arrangement with Santo Domingo, but it fears that that arrangement may entail all kinds of unpleasant consequences. For that reason it intends to discuss the matter from every point of view in order to ascertain clearly the true relations of the United States with the other American republics.

"In any event, it is noteworthy that 'the greatest deliberative body in the world' has been forced to take into account the consequences of the Roosevelt doctrine. When Great Britain and Germany first asked leave of the United States before undertaking their punitive expedition against Venezuela, the President of the republic was evidently flattered. Subsequently, when the state of public opinion in the United States forced him to call off the punitive expedition and relegate the European Powers to the international peace tribunal, it occurred to him that perhaps he had committed a blunder. For, tho he had not expressly done so, he had none the less tacitly assumed responsibility for Venezuela and given a pledge that Venezuela would fulfil the terms of the award of the peace tribunal. But Venezuela failed to meet this expectation, and consequently the United States must either play the part of executor of the decree or withdraw from the affair altogether and leave the European Powers a free hand. In Santo Domingo, however, President Roosevelt has not let matters go so far as a punitive expedition, but has essayed to do in advance in Santo Domingo what he must ultimately have to do in Venezuela. President Roosevelt is not apprehensive regarding the most extreme conclusion to be drawn from his doctrine, nor is he afraid to ask for a great war fleet as a means of forcibly carrying out his policy when necessary. But the old gentlemen in the federal Senate are in the first place jealous of Roosevelt's power, and in the second place rather uneasy at the thought that the United States could certainly not venture into war with Mexico, Chile, Argentine, and Brazil, because those great republics would not be so helpless in the face of the contemplated protectorate as are Venezuela and Santo Domingo."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PREMIER ROUVIER'S MODE OF SEPARATING CHURCH AND STATE.

"I SHOULD have preferred Combes to this man!" the Pope is reported to have exclaimed, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, when the details of Prime Minister Rouvier's scheme for separation of church and state in France were made known at the Vatican. But reports concerning the Pope's state of mind on the subject are not easily reconciled, some European newspapers maintaining that Pius X. is calmly confident of the future in France, while others learn that His Holiness has become despondent over the eldest daughter of the church. Pontifical pessimism —assuming it to exist—can scarcely be blacker than that of the

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clerical and monarchical *Gaulois* (Paris), which says that the plans laid by Rouvier for the coming separation of church and state constitute "a monstrosity which the historians of the future will cite as one of the most curious instances of cerebral deformation ever engendered by the sectarian spirit," altho the anticlerical republican-socialist organ, the Paris *Action*, complains that the plan is not "drastic" enough. But Rouvier will make the plan "drastic" enough to suit the most intense anticlerical, it is feared by leading clerical or antiministerial organs in Paris, like the *Croix*, the *Autorité*, and the *Libre Parole*. In broad outline, the Rouvier measure is thus appreciated by the Manchester *Guardian*:

"The hope which one places in the present bill for the separation of church and state is that the church may at last find it unnecessary to meddle with politics on their material side and return to a purely spiritual mission. That would not have been the result from M. Combes's bill, which would have penalized but not emancipated the church. M. Rouvier's scheme is altogether more liberal. The monastic communities will still be crippled, above all financially. The church will depend entirely on voluntary contributions. But in return it gains complete freedom to choose its own bishops and to manage its own affairs—so far, that is, as Rome will tolerate Gallican autonomy. The only difficulty arises over the ownership of its buildings and its churches. It will retain whatever it has built since Napoleon's day, but the historic churches and cathedrals remain national property, to be leased by the state to the church at low rentals for periods of ten years. Here lies the one weapon which a persecuting spirit might still employ. One feels that a perpetual lease might have been a more statesman-like arrangement. The one hope that the church may abstain from political intrigue would lie in the complete elimination of fear from her relationship with the state. While the state retains even one weapon the church can hardly afford to disarm. But undoubtedly this bill is an improvement on earlier proposals, and also upon the actual state of things."

This comment applies to the principle of the bill rather than to its detail, which has been modified, altho not fundamentally. A special clerical grievance is thus set forth by the *Gaulois*:

"The project stipulates that Catholics may form themselves into associations, and that these associations, in their turn, may rent the churches to hold therein the rites of their cult. But the name of Catholic is singularly elastic. It suffices, to claim that name, that one has been baptized in the Catholic religion. Now, our Jacobins, our Socialists, our Freemasons, and, in a general way, all the men in the anticlerical combination are Catholic by baptism. It was a circumstance at which they were wont to banter heretofore. 'I was too little,' they said, 'when that took place. I could not defend myself.' Now comes separation of church and state. Certain of these renegades will be the first to set themselves up in their capacity of Catholic because that will permit them to add insult to persecution.

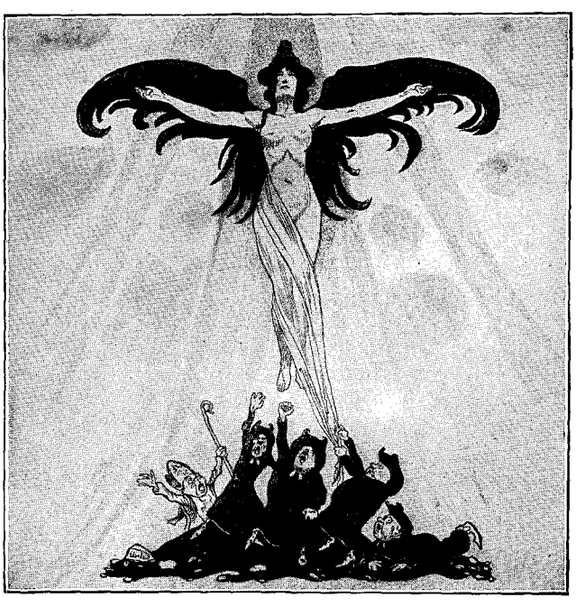
"There is in each commune, and more particularly in every city, a certain number of anticlerical tricksters whose greatest delight is to defame the priest and to make a mockery of the ceremonies of worship. That is, in truth, the only way in which they understand free thought. They are, for the most part, Catholic by birth. They will be able, therefore, in the capacity of Catholics, to form themselves into associations for worship and to claim, in competition with Catholics of good standing, a title to the church. Having equal rights, they will have equal authority. Who will settle the conflict? The commune? No. The parliamentary commission distrusts the municipalities. It has resolved, consequently, that the dispute will be settled by the civil tribunal, and as, in most of the tribunals, the magistrates are in subjection to the Masonic policy, it is to the ridiculous Catholics, the anticlerical Catholics, that the churches will be adjudged."

But the Vatican will not become a party to such proceedings, according to a statement of the Bishop of Quimper and Leon, Mgr. Dubillard, who says in the *Gaulois*:

"I am persuaded, convinced, almost certain, that on the day after the promulgation of the new law, if the bill as we know it now is voted, the Pope, in a solemn manifesto, will absolutely censure the formation of associations for worship, whatever they may be, the existence of which, proclaimed by the judicial power, would be a formal disregard of ecclesiastical discipline and the spiritual hierarchy."

Aside from such aspects of administration as this, the general policy of separation seems, to the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung*, to portend advantage to the Vatican. It hints at important political consequences:

"The hierarchy and the clergy will be absolutely independent of state influence. The Pope will select the bishops to please himself, and the bishops will do the same in the case of pastors. Thereafter there can be no more insinuations that in conflicts between church and state some members of the higher or lower clergy are on the side of the latter. Even if the separation be effected in a mode somewhat unfavorable for the church, the church itself will gain more in inward strength than it will lose in outward power. It will not have to take so much into consideration. If it deems it proper to support any pretender to the throne and to oppose the republic openly, the state will not be able to do anything in return beyond what it does in the case of private individuals who adhere to the monarchical parties. To-day no royalist or Bonapartist pastor can be made a bishop. In the future that will be different."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



FRANCE SLIPS THROUGH CLERICAL FINGERS.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S COMPROMISE OF THE CANADIAN SCHOOL CONFLICT.

"NOT a compromise worthy of the name, but a surrender to the demands of the hierarchy," is the verdict of the Toronto *World* upon the settlement of the political deadlock in the Dominion Parliament that began with the recent introduction into the House of Commons at Ottawa of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's autonomy bills for the proposed new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The point at issue involved the right of the central Dominion Government to prescribe that the new provinces shall maintain sectarian schools with public funds. This right is not given up by the Canadian Prime Minister. "The proposed amendments," declares the Toronto *Globe*, "leave the financial question as it is to-day, that is, no discrimination in the granting of public aid against any class of school, be it public school or separate school." The "basis" of the compromise arrived at, says the Toronto *World*, is the "recognition of the separate school system for the minority in the new provinces," while the Toronto *Globe*, practically abandoning, on this point, its position as government organ, continues to contend for the principle of autonomy in school legislation, "the provincial rights of Saskatchewan and Alberta." On the other hand, this newspaper has been accused

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by some of its contemporaries of having yielded to official pressure recently. The following utterance of the Toronto daily is held to prove that, in the words of the Ottawa *Citizen*, it is "preparing to recant":

"We are advised by our Ottawa correspondent that a basis of settlement acceptable to the Western representatives has been reached, securing present-day rights, but leaving maintenance and management to the provinces. Western members know the sentiment of the West and must give account to their constituents. Any settlement essentially unjust in itself or repugnant to Western sentiment would not settle the question. On the other hand, having in view the whole educational situation in the Territories, any settlement acceptable to the robust independence of the West could scarcely offer insurmountable practical obstacles to thoughtful and right-minded people in the East. It might not be *The Globe's* solution of the question, but it would not be inherently and in the long run unjust."

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier's interpretation of the fundamental law of Canada is the correct one, thinks the London *Advertiser*, his proposed compromise is well within the constitutional limits imposed by the British North America act and supplementary legislation. If, however, Sir Wilfrid's assumptions are unwarranted, the Dominion Parliament "would have no right to insert any educational clauses in the autonomy bill," clauses which, as modified, are still pronounced objectionable by the newspaper opponents of sectarian schools. Thus the Toronto *Sun*:

"The proposed amendments in the separate school clauses leave the measure as open as ever to objection on the ground of principle, constitutional and general. The principles for which we contend, and which we hope the people are determined to maintain, are the separation of the church from the state and the equality of all religions before the law; and these are not less plainly violated in the second version of the measure than they were in the first. The papal ablegate, with the Jesuit at his back, is resolved if he can to have his way. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is bent on redeeming his pledge to the papal ablegate and the Jesuit. . . . . .

"We must once more call attention to the fact that the terms 'system,' 'separate,' 'the minority,' used in reference to this education question, are seriously misleading. What is meant by the Jesuits, who are at the bottom of the movement, and one of whom has shown himself in connection with it at Ottawa, is not a 'system' for general adoption, but a special privilege for their own church. 'Separate' is a soft phrase for 'sectarian.' Every church or sect in the Dominion is 'a minority,' but only one claims special protection on that ground. The attempt is simply an aggressive movement on the part of the papacy, and those who control it, against the free education which is the characteristic, and in their eyes the baneful characteristic, of our civilization. The same power is pursuing the same policy in the United States, and there also it is resisted by all who are true to those great principles which are the gains of modern civilization, and which the papacy, in the Syllabus, its most recent manifesto, denounces and defies."

But the amended school clause is "much less objectionable to the West than it was in its original form," thinks *The Evening Times* (St. John, N. B.), and the Montreal *Witness* deems it, "granted the continuance of the separate schools," a "fair arrangement," but it is of opinion that the constitutionality of the legislation will yet be tested before the House of Lords in London. "A satisfactory solution," remarks the Ottawa *Temps*, organ of French Canadian opinion:

"Certain newspapers—even those which ought to be better informed—said that the new provinces alone would have authority over the laws concerning education.

"A great mistake! . . . . . .

"We affirm and we defy contradiction on the subject:

"First, that the separate schools will be maintained absolutely and under the same conditions existing to-day, such as were established by the legislation of 1901.

"Secondly, that the minority in the provinces will have the right of appeal if in any respect the effort be made to deprive them of their rights as they are recognized by the new organic law.

"Thirdly, that the separate schools will have their share of public funds, and that the adherents of separate schools will never be forced, against their will, to maintain public schools.

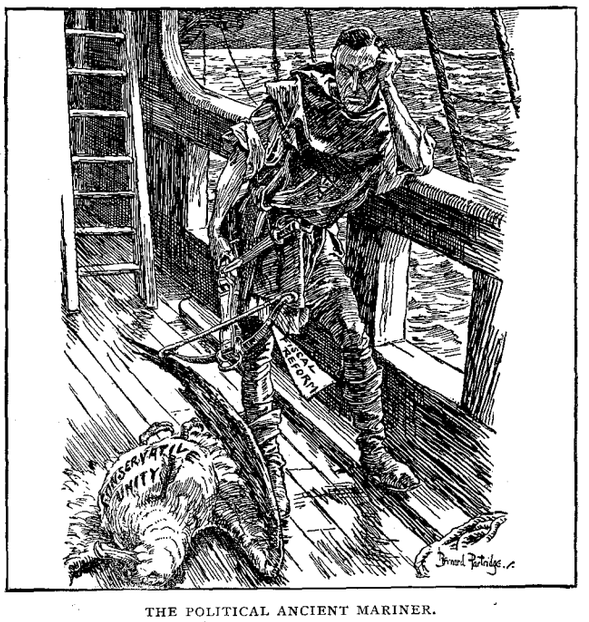
"So there! The comedy has lasted just long enough to prove the weakness of our opponents."

One of those opponents, the Toronto *Saturday Night*, makes these comments:

"The much heralded 'compromise' has been announced, and now those persons who have been scrambling from one side of the fence to the other during the last few weeks, in their efforts to be on the winning side in the end, are trying to avoid looking conscious. The 'compromise' is in no sense what it is called. It is a surrender by the government supporters of the West and a triumph for the Roman hierarchy of Quebec. The separate school clauses as they originally stood in the autonomy bill provided for the maintenance of separate schools in the new provinces forever, and they also provided that such schools should be entitled to the same government support, in money, as the public schools. The amendment—the so-called compromise proposal—provides for the maintenance of separate schools in the new provinces forever, and it also provides that such schools shall be entitled to the same government support, in money, as the public schools. The only change in the clauses is that which provides that the separate schools shall be entitled to public moneys only so long as they are conducted in accordance with the present regulations of the Northwest Territories in regard to separate schools. The hierarchy could not have conceded less than that which is conceded in this amendment, and the Western representatives could not be satisfied with a more trivial excuse for swinging back into line with the Government, as it is said they will swing back. The amendment is a cheap political trick, which should deceive no one, and which will deceive no one when the people of the country have an opportunity of expressing their opinion of a government that plays the highwayman."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

TO FORCE AMERICA INTO FREE TRADE.—"Count Okuma regards Mr. Chamberlain's proposals as the initial step in the direction of Free Trade within the British Empire," says a writer in the Manchester *Guardian*, "and when this has been accomplished he believes that Great Britain, her colonies, and her dependencies, firmly united behind a strong tariff wall, are sufficiently powerful to force the rest of the world into adopting Free Trade or partial Free Trade in sheer self-defense. He is convinced that Germany and the United States will never abandon their protective systems unless they are compelled to do so, and the British Empire is the only power on earth which has the means at her disposal to bring about this result."



THE POLITICAL ANCIENT MARINER.

"'God save thee, ancient Mariner,
From the fiends that plague thee thus!
Why look'st thou so?'—'With my cross-bow
I shot the albatross!'"—Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner."
—*Punch* (London).

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

EXCELLENT SHORT STORIES.

THE WEDDING OF THE LADY OF LOVELL. By Una L. Silberrad. Cloth. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MISS SILBERRAD has won a place of her own in the fiction of to-day, notably by her novel "Petronilla Heroven." The six short stories presented in this volume have already appeared in periodicals. Her art and strong individuality are as evident in them as in her novels, tho she finds a more appropriate line of artistic work in the latter. Altho in motif and development these are short stories, each of them is in three or four chapters. A semblance of unity is imparted to them by the recurrence in each of Tobiah the Dissenter. Both name and profession have a grim grayness; but the author's most characteristic trait is to envelop the lowly with distinction and to develop the simple into complex opulence. Tobias is a Man of God, first and last, and lives up to the Faith that is in him, a rather gaunt and primitive one. But he is captivatingly human and surprisingly unctuous. He is a meddler by divine right, who likes his religion straight and strong, as vigorous and unhesitating in action as he is uncompromising in his tenets. But barring a brusk and minatory fashion of brandishing hell and damnation at an offender, he is full of human feeling and common sense. Quite in keeping with his oddity and quixotic relevancy, his most frequent aid to the wounded in these tales consists in cutting the Gordian knot of entanglement by persuading to a matrimonial union, which he often solemnizes himself.

UNA L. SILBERRAD.

Miss Silberrad's manner of telling a story verges on a curt simplicity. She is not prone to descriptive passages and is more concerned with souls than with scenery. She is an artist who knows her craft and there is a singular wholesomeness in all her writings. Goodness appeals to her more than beauty, but there is not a touch of the falsely sentimental or of the "goody-goody" in her portrayal of the loveliest of human natures. Her invention and facility are notable, and of her more than of most writers of the day it may be said that for one to enjoy her works is unconsciously to write oneself down as of an "excellent character." Her types are most original conceptions, yet impress themselves forcibly as genuine. In "The Wooing of Elizabeth Fothergill," the sun-browned tinker who plays his Tarot cards so marvelously is a craftsman of Cellini excellence, and sings a *Te Deum Laudamus* which is Ambrosian as well as ambrosial, while wandering at large like a gypsy; but one accepts the impossibly delightful creature without a flicker of protest. It is Miss Silberrad's note, as has been said, and her pleasure as well as her art, to start a character very staidly and then let it bourgeon into compelling charm. Were her variety of characters as great as her individualizing of them is strong, clear-cut, and fascinating, she would be almost Shakespearian.

A CASE OF ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE CONFEDERACY, AND ITS LOST OPPORTUNITIES. By Gen. William C. Oates. Cloth, 808 pp. Price, $3.00. The Neale Publishing Company.

THE explanatory subtitle of this big volume contains a chronological arrangement of the public offices held by General Oates. It states that the author began his career as a colonel in the Confederate Army; that in 1872 he became a representative in the General Assembly of Alabama, and some years later was elected to the United States Congress, where he remained for fourteen years; afterward he became, for one term, Governor of Alabama; in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, he joined the United States Volunteers and was made Brigadier-General. By this *résumé* it will be seen that General Oates has been in the public service for now somewhat over thirty years.

Finally, he has written a book. It is a volume of eight hundred pages, nearly three hundred of which are of a purely local Alabamian interest. Another hundred contain more or less new and entertaining army experiences, which, being related in a casual and easy manner, have a certain charm for the reader. The remaining pages may be regarded as a human document testifying to the provincial's capacity to hug closely the corpse of an issue long since dead. The book is a naïve recital by an elderly gentleman in whom a wounded pride seems to be stronger than love of country, whose *locale* has varied little throughout his life, whose philosophy is narrow, whose personal self-satisfaction is obvious, and whose attainments fall considerably below his ambitions.

He is an interesting study of arrested development. He firmly believes the Union should have been split, and that the Confederacy should have been established. He intimates, by an indefatigable use of "ifs," that had he been in charge of Confederate affairs such a result would have followed in the train of the Civil War.

GEN. WILLIAM C. OATES.

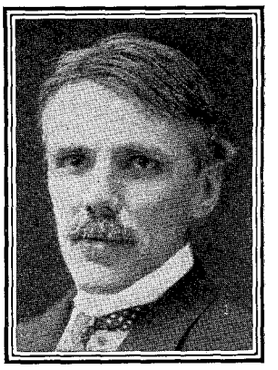
His localisms are at times delightful. Thus, he puts a speech into Wellington's mouth which could only be uttered by a dyed-in-the-wool Alabamian. All his analogies, and the book is full of them, are drawn between classic conquerors and Confederate soldiers, as against Northern hordes and rude barbarians. He insists upon the superior chivalry of the former and, to prove it, relates many pungent incidents within Confederate lines which certainly demonstrate one thing—the unrivaled facility with which his messmates could fling out a gentlemanly oath when necessary.

The vials of his wrath are poured out upon certain abolitionists who "schemed and planned to place Union manacles on the people;" who "forged the chains of the Union upon a free, patriotic people;" who "aided the Federal Government to drive its poisonous fangs into" Kentucky. Such eruptions are amusing and pathetic rather than irritating. Of a different sort are his attacks upon the parentage of Abraham Lincoln; the zest with which he, now a Federal general, tells of Jubal Early's dying curse upon the United States; and his boast that he, while a United States Congressman, voted against a bill to promote General Sheridan when the latter lay upon his death-bed.

THE PATRON SAINT OF THE AMERICAN ORCHARD.

THE QUEST OF JOHN CHAPMAN. By Newell Dwight Hillis. Cloth, pp. xii, 349. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE present generation knows next to nothing of "Johnny Appleseed," the strange, mysterious character who planted hundreds of orchards in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys about a century ago. Going in advance of the settlers, this man took with him an abundance of the seeds of fruit-trees. Wherever he saw a suitable glade in the virgin wilderness, he planted thousands of his seeds, wove brush fences to protect the young trees from wild beasts, and pushed on into the forest to do the same thing all over again at other points. And so it was that when the pioneers crossed the Alleghanies they found in the mid-western valleys a precious and abundant yield of apples, pears, peaches, and grapes. The inestimable boon of John Chapman's work—for that was his real name—was appreciated by the early settlers, and he became the hero and idol of his own day and generation. But it was not an age of writing and few authentic records of the man have come down. It is known for certain that he first appeared in his boat on the Ohio in 1790, and he seems to have followed his strange vocation for fifty years, at last being found dying under some of the very trees he had planted. In lieu of authentic records, there is a mass of traditions and legends that have clustered about the man's name, many of them being efforts to explain his strange career.



NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

Why did this man, evidently a scholar, a figure as striking and fascinating in his way as Scott's "Old Mortality," devote his life to this unique task? He was evidently broken-hearted, thwarted; but whatever his great grief was, it remained locked up in his own breast.

These questions Dr. Hillis asked himself some years ago when the meager facts concerning "Johnny Appleseed" first captured his imagination. Prolonged researches in old records, newspapers, county histories, magazines and books, furnished a few facts, but no solution of John Chapman's motives. "Three motives alone," says Dr. Hillis, "can explain his career—love and duty and God."

Letting his fancy weave along these lines, the Brooklyn divine has constructed a romance around the picturesque and scarred figure of the orchardist whose life, he hopes, may be an inspiration and encouragement to the young men of to-day. This semididactic purpose, or, to put it

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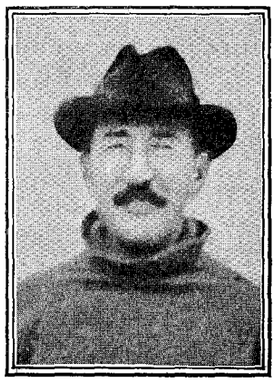
differently, the voice of the pulpit-teacher, is a little too pervasive in these pages; and, as far as the story goes, which is by no means a bad one, it would make better reading if less cumbered with stock moralizings and historical reflections. The insistent repetition of apple-trees, apple-blossoms and the perfume thereof, is apt also to become a trifle wearisome, and one can detect a lameness in the narrative here and there. The theme, however, is a most interesting and worthy one, and Dr. Hillis has done well to make real to us the man who, with the exception of Colonel Clark, is called "the most striking man of all the generation that crossed the Alleghanies."

THE TRIALS OF AN EXPLORER.

THE LURE OF THE LABRADOR WILD. By Dillon Wallace. Cloth, 339 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE story of Leonidas Hubbard, Jr.'s, fatal venture into the wilds of Labrador, as told by his companion and survivor, Dillon Wallace, is a record of grim but fascinating interest. More than this, it conveys a serious and valuable message to all who, tempted by the romance of discovery and the fame accruing from the exploration of unknown lands, would play the pioneer without proper appreciation of all that the rôle involves. Not that Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., was exactly a neophyte in exploration. He had visited the Hudson Bay country and had penetrated to the winter hunting-ground of the Mountaineer Indians in Southern Labrador; but these were journeys of small moment compared with the trans-Labrador passage that cost him his life—a passage of hundreds of miles of bleak and barren country, where one may travel for days without seeing a sign of life. Mr. Wallace argues that all reasonable precautions were taken to insure the success of the expedition, but his own narrative is convincing proof to the contrary. The supply of "stock" food carried was astonishingly small, the explorers' equipment lacked indispensable items, insufficient care was exercised to see that the course mapped out was the course followed, and, still worse, the mistake was made of not spending the winter at the point of departure, and thus being able to take advantage of every day of the short summer season, when alone traveling is possible.



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DILLON WALLACE.

Hubbard's objective was Lake Michikamau, in Eastern Labrador, and he planned to reach this via Grand Lake, the Nascaupee River, and the Northwest River, a direct waterway. Unwittingly passing from Grand Lake into the Susan instead of the Nascaupee, he entered a stream difficult of navigation and necessitating frequent portages through a valley of swamps and gullies. In a simple, unaffected, but wonderfully vivid manner, Mr. Wallace recounts the laborious advance, through a chain of small streams and lakes, to a mountain-wall whence Michikamau could be seen in the near distance. They were not to put paddle in Michikamau, however. Reduced to pitifully small rations, they lay, with their guide, a resourceful half-breed Cree named Elson, storm-bound for nearly two weeks. With the summer drawing to a close and their powers of endurance failing rapidly, retreat was finally decided upon, and a desperate race against starvation began. On the upward journey subsistence had been afforded by game and fish; but both game and fish were now wanting. The climax of misfortune came when Hubbard insisted on abandoning their canoe and returning via the Susan valley. Winter found the explorers still in the wilderness, Hubbard dead, and Wallace saved from death only through the heroism of the Cree, who had succeeded in making Grand Lake and despatching a relief party.

As may be imagined, pathos is the prevailing note of the tale told by Mr. Wallace—a tale of rash endeavor, but of rash endeavor atoned for by magnificent bravery.

A NOVEL OF REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA.

THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED. By Abraham Cahan. Cloth, 430 pp. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co.

AMERICAN admirers of the Russian school of fiction will find satisfaction in "The White Terror and the Red." The work has that combination of simplicity and strangeness, of homeliness and choiceness, which we find in Tolstoy, Dostoievsky and Gorky, and a dash of that soft beauty we find in Turgenef. It is lacking in that heavy sadness characteristic of the *brouillard Russe* and which the cheerful air of America might well dissipate in an author.

It is a simple narration of a complex situation, the workings of revolutionary Russia from the time of the beginning of the Terrorist movement. The formation of "The Will of the People" is the strong current underneath the story. No melodrama glares across even the most sensational climaxes, such as the assassination of Alexander II, and the ensuing Anti-Jewish riots which led to the exodus, in the '70's, of Jews to America.

ABRAHAM CAHAN.

A young Russian noble, of the provinces, Pavel Boulatoff, is the hero. Glimpses are given of the provincial "Circle" to which he came to belong, after being admitted to the St. Petersburg set of revolutionists. As a noble and an "outsider," the young prince's struggles to learn of this circle are interestingly told. At the beginning of the novel a vivid portrait sketch of the man Alexander II, at a German watering-place, is flexibly drawn. Here the Czar is democratically viewed by the young prince of eighteen on the promenade. Alexander, thus shown as a man of flesh and blood, goes far to give vigor to the story of the assassination. The terribly real and laconic presentation of the details of the plot is simple and effective. In the provincial town Miroslav, where the young prince lived, the beautiful Boulatoff palace and garden are contrasted with the Jewish home of the heroine, Clara Yavner, a cellar in the Jewish quarter, ironically entitled "Paradise." Here and at Zorki and St. Petersburg, with large strokes, the author succeeds in presenting a crowd of portraits without prejudice. One after the other, Jew and Gentile, noble and artizan, moujik and conspirator, he sketches impartially, until a clear picture is before the eye. The old fire of Judaism, glimmering at the dark edges of the seething flames of revolt, illumines the whole. The love story, somewhat subordinated, gleams like a flower from out the confused and suffering life whence it springs.

On the whole, Mr. Cahan's style is breezy and animated, boyish but not puerile. His first work was intensely Yiddish in character. In this he has got upon the smooth road of general interest.

A DEFENDER OF KING LEOPOLD.

THE STORY OF THE CONGO FREE STATE. By Henry Wellington Wack, F.R.G.S. Cloth, pp. xv + 634. Price, $3.50 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IT is of course right that one should hear in every case the other side of a disputed question, and from this point of view Mr. Wack's book is justified. He attempts to produce the impression that it is entirely an impartial account of the Belgian régime on the Congo, but it is so obviously a brief for King Leopold that it produces an unpleasant impression to find Mr. Wack contending that "His Majesty may entirely disapprove of this history." He suggests that the whole movement against the barbarous cruelties which he is scarcely at pains to disprove—though he denies their extent—is due to Protestant jealousy at the success of Catholic missionaries and a "bear" movement on the part of some Liverpool merchants. He shows that in some instances persons who have been horrified by the revelations have shown more zeal than discretion in their credence of all the items of alleged crime, but he has scarcely succeeded in removing the impression that when remote from all civilized control the officials and administrators of the Congo Free State have at times acted with barbarous cruelty.

HENRY WELLINGTON WACK.

Mr. Wack bases his defense mainly on the testimony of travelers and others who uniformly declare that they have not seen the horrors referred to. It is somewhat surprising that a professional lawyer like Mr. Wack does not see the invalidity of such a method of proof. Allowing for all the difficulties attached to the proof of a negative, it can scarcely be contended that the present book makes even an approach to success in that very difficult task.

The value of the book does not consist in this almost official defense, as much as in the very full account of the manners and customs of the native tribes. This latter is supplemented by a remarkably rich series of photographs which make the book a permanent contribution to anthropology, tho its immediate purpose may not be altogether carried out. The book is further adorned with an elaborate map of Central Africa.

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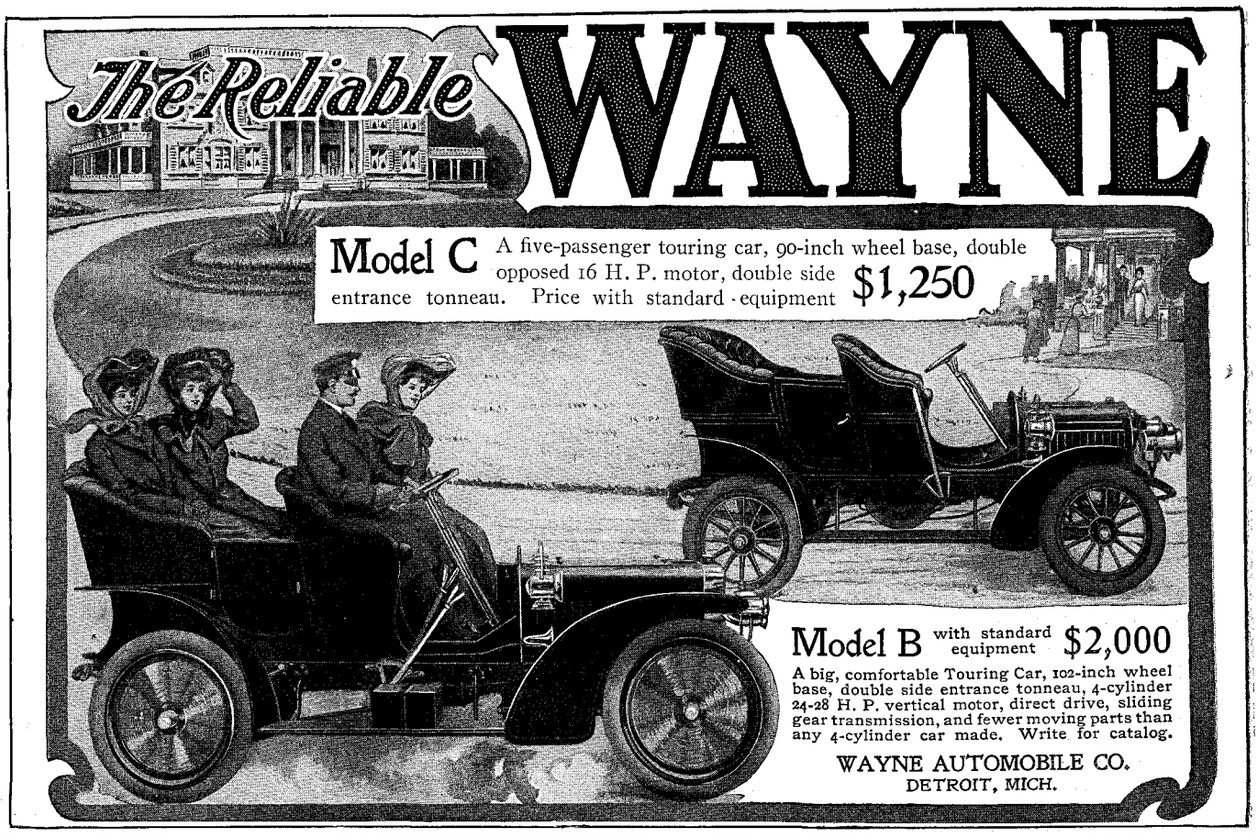
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Johnny Reb and Billy Yank."—Alexander Hunter. (Neale Publishing Company, $3.)

"The White Peril in the Far East."—Sidney L. Gulick. (F. H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"The Heart of the World."—Charles M. Sheldon. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.25.)

"A Bookful of Girls."—Anna Fuller. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Coming of Parliament."—L. Cecil Jane. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The United States.—A History of Three Centuries." — William E. Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Manual of the Trees of North America."—Charles S. Sargent. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $6 net.)

"A Madcap Cruise." — Oric Bates. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Essays in Puritanism." — Andrew Macphail. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Der Schuss von der Kanzel."—Conrad F. Meyer. (Ginn & Co., $0.35.)

"My Country and Other Verse." — Robert Whitaker. (James H. Barry Company.)

"The First Warden and Other Poems."—William J. Neidig. (Macmillan Company.)

"The Grito."—Moncure Lyne. (Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Ravanels."—Harris Dickson. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"When Love is King."—Margaret Doyle Jackson. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Roman Catholic and Protestant Bibles Compared." — Edited by M. Williams Jacobus. (Bible Teachers' Training School.)

"Brothers." — Horace Vachell. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Reuben Larkmead."—Edward W. Townsend. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"Art Thou the Man?" — Guy Berton. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Black Motor Car."—Harris Burland. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"The Verdict of the Gods." — Sarath K. Ghosh. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Christ Our Creditor."—N. L. Rigby. (Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"Cartoons." — L. Gregg. (Foote & Davies, Atlanta.)

"Shining Ferry."—A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Iconoclasts."—James Huneker. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"An American Abelard and Heloise."—Mary Ives Todd. (Grafton Press, $1.50.)

"Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife." — Mary King Waddington. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"An American Girl in Munich." — Mabel W. Daniels. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"A Prince of Lovers." — Sir William Magnay. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Celibates' Club."—I. Zangwill. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Help for the Tempted."—Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor.)

"A Prince to Order." — Charles Stokes Wayne. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Plane and Spherical Trigonometry."—P. A. Lambert and H. A. Foering. (Macmillan Company.)

"My Mamie Rose."—Owen Kildare. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.)

"The Digressions of Polly." — Helen Rowland. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.50.)

"The Divine Opportunity." — F. B. Stockdale. (Eaton & Mains, $0.50 net.)

"Slaves of Success."—Elliot Flower. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Princess Passes."—C. N. and A. M. Williamson. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers."—Revised under supervision of George C. Williamson. (Macmillan Company, $6 net.)

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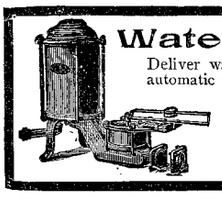

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CURRENT POETRY.

Sonnet.

BY GEORGIA WOOD PANGBORN.

The narrow moon had stumbled to her knees
Beyond the mountains where the night was deep.
Except myself the world was all asleep,
And nothing stirring but the breathing trees;
(But Mars was wakeful, and the Pleiades)—
Upon my window-pane soft wings' complaint,
A fire-eyed moth, with long rebellion faint;
I let him go, and gave his wild heart ease.

And Thou, whose lanterns are the moon and Mars,
As all Thy glimmering shows of midnight pass,
Hear'st not the fret of wings behind the glass?
Thy moth that longs to fly among the stars,
Would swim with Neptune, sport with Saturn's rings,
And in Arcturus burn his foolish wings.

—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

Temptation and the Maid.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

In the reflective largeness
Of evening's yellow shore,
Her room all swept and garnished,
There sat one by her door.

An ancient house her neighbor
Stood like some wreck of flame,
With sunken, sightless windows,
Close-shuttered in their shame.

Far in the distance hovered,
Hung in the purple night,
Mysterious, faint and starry,
The City of Delight.

Down the long road of evening,
The ribbon-lying road,
There came a stranger singing
Unto the maid's abode.

Her voice was like the wailing
Of some weird violin;
Her raiment was like sunset
And swathed her to the chin.

She paused upon the portal,
Spake to that lonely one:
"How chill it is and empty
At setting of the sun!"

The lonely one made answer:
"The land is very still,
And all night in my chamber
I hear the whippoorwill.

"In this dull house beside me
There seems but little stir,
And yet it hath a tenant—
Oh, the wan look of her!

"But yonder is that City;
All night the street-lamps glow,
And underneath their splendor
The people come and go.

"Sometimes to sound of weeping
They close and lock the door;
More oft with bugling laughter,
And they return no more.

"Always there comes the stranger
Whose face I can not see,
And down the dwindling distance
They pass in mystery.

"I, too, await a stranger,
Blowing on flute or fife,
To burst upon my quiet
And call me out to life."

Glittered the starry City,
Trembled the twilight land,
Whereat a touch like silver
Fell on the maiden's hand.

"I am the one awaited;
I come to summon thee
To life and love and knowledge,
A passionate trinity."

The lonely one made answer:
"Thy face is clothed with dusk,
Thy garments smell of burning,
Thy hair of wine and musk.

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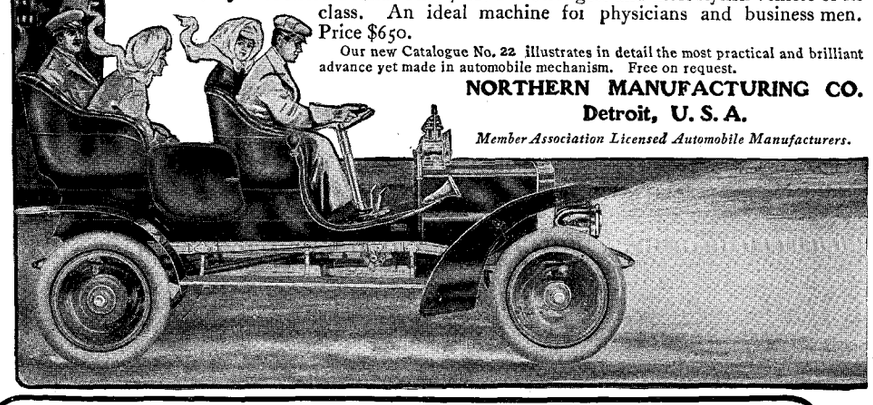

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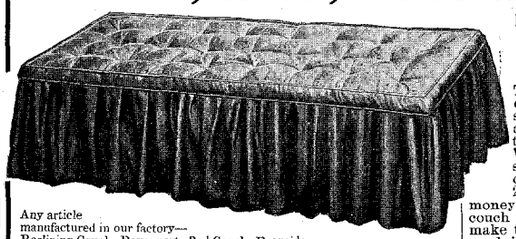

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"Lean down unto me closer
And speak me low thy name."
The stranger leaned yet closer
Her sleepless eyes of flame.

"Yea, I will lead thee quickly
Unto thy soul's desire.
Thy head shall be anointed,
Thy feet be shod with fire.

"Even so they went aforetime
Who vanished from thy view,
And all within that City
Walk thus by two and two."

The lonely one made answer:
"When I have tired of thee,
Still must thou follow after,
A dogging Memory?"

But hark! upon its hinges
A rusty door makes moan.
In the tall weedy garden
The neighbor walked alone.

She leaned across the twilight
Upon the shattered gate.
Her hair was gray like thistles,
Her voice—how desolate!

"Maiden, her name is Darkness,
And long are her demands.
Her touch hath been upon thee—
Go in and wash thy hands.

"A life ago I listed
The siren voice of her
Whose garments smelled of burning,
Whose hair of wine and myrrh.

"My feet were worn with walking.
She would not let me rest,
And her two eyes unsleeping
Burned holes into my breast.

"I came back to my dwelling,
The dust was on the floor;
And still her shadow sits and sits
Moveless within my door.

"Maiden, her name is Darkness,
And long are her demands.
Her touch hath been upon thee—
Go in and wash thy hands."

—*From The Smart Set.*

Gen. Lew Wallace.

FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Nay, Death, thou mightiest of all
Dread conquerors—thou dreadest chief—
Thy heavy hand can here but fall
Light as the Autumn leaf:
As vainly, too, its weight is laid
Upon the warrior's knightly sword;—
Still through the charge and cannonade
It flashes for the Lord.

In forum—as in battlefield—
His voice rang for the truth—the right—
Keyed with the shibboleth that pealed
His Soul forth to the fight:
The inspiration of his pen
Glowed as a star, and lit anew
The faces and the hearts of men
Watching the long night through.

A destiny ordained—divine
It seemed to hosts of those who saw
His rise since youth and marked the line
Of his ascent with awe—
From the now-storied little town
That gave him birth and worth, behold,
Unto this day of his renown,
His sword and word of gold.

Serving the Land he loved so well—
Hailed midsea or in foreign port,
Or in strange-bannered citadel
Or Oriental Court,—
He—honored for his Nation's sake,
And loved and honored for his own,
Hath seen his Flag in glory shake
Above the Pagan Throne.

—*From Collier's Weekly.*

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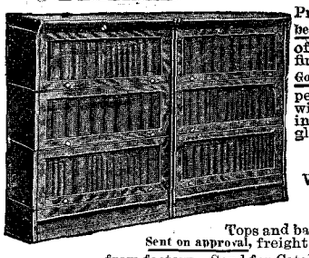

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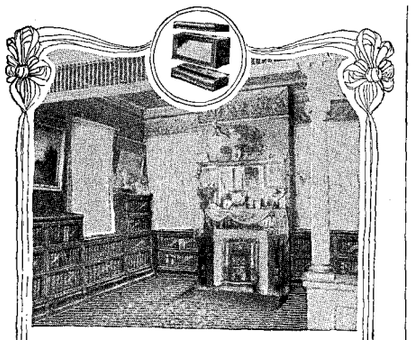

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In Eternum, Domine.

BY ARTHUR MUNBY.

This woman's soul and mine are one:
One spirit, one career;
Not only till the days are done
Of our communion here;

But after, tho we singly brave
The passage perilous,
That small seclusion of the grave
Has room for both of us.

Both? We are as a single life,—
And death itself shall spare
The dust of husband and of wife
That slowly mingles there.

One may go first, and one remain
To hail a second call;
But nothing now can make us twain,
Whatever may befall:

For we have long since pass'd the bounds
Of Self, of Time, of Space,
And felt the freedom that surrounds
Love's final dwelling-place.

—*From the London Spectator.*

April.

BY C. G. BLANDEN.

Oh, what's the time o' year?
Green—green things are growing
Far and near;
Violets are blowing
Without fear;
Rivulets are flowing,
Of icy thraldom clear.
Say, what's the time o' year?

Oh, what's the time o' year?
You, robin, singing so,
You, swallow, winging so,
You, grasses, springing so,
Say, what's the time o' year?
Is April, April, merry April—
Is April really here?

—*From Impressions Quarterly.*

Rome.

BY ARTHUR SYMONS.

A high and naked square, a lonely palm;
Columns thrown down, a high and lonely tower;
The tawny river, ominously fouled;
Cypresses in a garden, old with calm;
Two monks who pass in white, sandaled and cowled.
Empires of glory in a narrow hour
From sunset into starlight, when the sky
Wakened to death behind St. Peter's dome:
That, in an eyelid's lifting, you and I
Will see whenever any man says "Rome."

—*From The Cosmopolitan.*

The Wind.

BY MARGARET LEE ASHLEY.

The Wind that made the meadows dance
Came whistling through the glade,
And all the little birch-trees laughed
And twinkled in the shade;
He tossed a red leaf in my hair,
Caressed each slim young tree,
And left the garden all agog
With gay expectancy.

To-day the Wind came back again,—
He marched like men at war,
And dust and leaves and frightened birds
Came hurrying before;
He trampled the meadows under foot,
He whipped the trees to shreds,
And oh, the havoc that he wrought
Among my garden-beds!

Next time the Wind comes whistling by—
So airily polite—
I'll run and tell my lady trees
To bind their tresses tight;—
I'll send a warning to the brook,
I'll bid the rain-crow shout,
And every garden sentinel
Shall hang storm-signals out!

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

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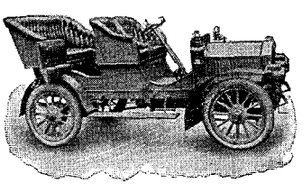

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PERSONALS.

Quay was Interested.—As illustrating the fact that the late Senator Quay never forgot a kindness, the Philadelphia *Record* relates the story of how he went up to the White House, one morning during President McKinley's first term, and asked that a woman be appointed postmistress of a small town in Mississippi.

"Ask me for anything in Pennsylvania," said the President, "and it is yours. This place is promised, and the circumstances are peculiar. The two factions of the party in Mississippi have agreed on the person who is to have it. As it is the first point on which they have come together, I can not set aside their wishes."

"Before the war," said Quay, "when I was a young man, I taught school for three years in Mississippi. I made my home with the parents of this woman, and they treated me as a member of the family. They have been unfortunate, and the daughter needs this place. I hope, Mr. President that your answer is not final."

The President shook his head.

"I regret it very much," he said, "but under the circumstances no other answer is possible."

"Very well," said Quay, quietly, as he turned to go. "I hope when the next Republican convention is held, Mr. President, that the eighteen votes from Mississippi will compensate you for the sixty-four from Pennsylvania."

"Have you got it so much at heart as all that, Senator?" asked the President.

"I have," replied Quay. "I have tried to show you how much I have it at heart."

The President reflected, and the family who had been kind to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania when he was a poor school-teacher got the post-office.

Jules Verne.—The death of Jules Verne, the well known romancer, brings out many appreciations of his work, and recalls a number of incidents of his life. Verne began to write when he was twenty-two years old, and during his life he produced in all about eighty novels. The following incidents are culled from the Baltimore *News*:

"One of the peculiar traits of Jules Verne was his love for the boys for whom he wrote. On one occasion he walked into a school reading club in Ramsgate, England, and, laying a letter written in a boyish hand on the table, he said, in his quaint French-English:

"'Boys, I am M'sieu' Verne. I thank you for your invitation. Let us now put some more coal on the fire and tell stories.'

"An interesting story is passed around in French literary circles with regard to the contract by which Verne issued two books a year. It is said that this contract was made forty years ago, and called for two stories a year for a remuneration of 20,000 francs per annum, or about $4,000. It is said that, despite the enormous circulation of his works, which have been translated even into Persian and Japanese, Jules Verne never received a penny more than his stipulated salary. His publisher, however, gave the author valuable presents from time to time.

"Verne secured the basis for his novels by wide reading, especially of works of geography and travel and of

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the reports of scientific societies. Then he permitted his imagination to run riot, though with a method that made his inventions seem possible and plausible.

"To many Verne has appeared as a prophet, since he forestalled, in his mythical adventures, the submarine boat, the airship, the automobile and other modern wonders, among them several of the most important developed in warfare.

"In speaking of his manner of collecting material for his books, which always dealt with the latest scientific problems, M. Verne once said: 'I am a great reader, and always read with pencil in hand. I carry a notebook with me, and always jot down anything that may appear to be of possible use in my books. Every day after lunch I read through fifteen different papers, bulletins of scientific societies, and whatever I can obtain that is new on geography. I have thus amassed thousands of notes on all subjects.'

"The writer's recreation consisted mainly in yachting, but he always sailed with an eye toward getting information for his books. Once only he visited America, then as a passenger on the Great Eastern. He landed at New York and went as far as Niagara Falls, which he saw locked in ice. He traveled all over Europe, but knew the Mediterranean best.

"Among the greatest honors M. Verne ever received, and his only decoration, was the rosette of officer of the Legion of Honor.

"'I was the last man decorated by the Empire,' he once said: 'Two hours after my decree was signed the Empire ceased to be. Yes, that is some recognition.'"

The Secret of $50,000 a Year.—In this country of 82,000,000 people, says *The Financier* (New York), the number of men under thirty-five years of age who are earning salaries of $50,000 a year probably could be counted on the fingers of two hands. But, it may also be said, the number of young men who would refuse $50,000 a year for honorable occupation might be counted on the fingers on one hand. Yet, according to *The Financier:*

"Over in Boston the other day H. L. Burrage, the thirty-three year old president of the Eliot National Bank, declined an offer of $50,000 a year to come to New York and assume the presidency of the National Bank of North America. Mr. Burrage was not holding out for a larger salary; he simply did not care to come. His reasons for turning down a magnificent offer are not within the province of public discussion, but they were no doubt satisfactory to himself. Certainly they were gratifying to the stockholders and patrons of his bank. He preferred to link his future with that of his home city, and it is hardly safe to question the wisdom of a man who so early in life has shown the stuff that is in him. The question will be asked: Why, at thirty-three years of age, is Mr. Burrage worth a $50,000 salary? The answer is simple: He works; he has accomplished results. He began his career as a $5 a week messenger, and from the ground up he learned the banking business. In 1899 he had risen to the position of vice-president and active manager of the Eliot National; in June, 1902 he was elected its president. When he took charge in 1899 the bank had surplus and profits of $536,000; now that item, the real index of a bank's business life, is over $1,000,000. What more need be said?

"Every young man can't be an H. L. Burrage, but nothing will be lost in an honest effort to be one. When we analyze the secret of success the answer is amazingly simple. It is simply work, coupled with good sense—and then more work, and continued moral and business balance."

General Wallace and Abraham Lincoln.—Mary H. Krout, writing in *Harper's Weekly*, tells how General Lew Wallace met Abraham Lincoln for the first time. It was at a meeting of the members of the Indiana bar at Covington. In relating the circumstance General Wallace said:

"During the session we were in the habit of gathering at the old tavern in the evening, after adjournment. It was a brilliant company, whose talk was well worth hearing. One evening there appeared suddenly in our midst a tall, ungainly man, homely of visage, and rather shabbily dressed. He did not intrude him-

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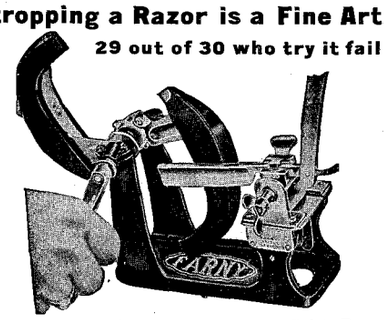

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self, but sat on the outskirts of the company, neither proffering opinions nor taking sides in the controversies that, occasionally, became pretty warm. No one seemed to know anything about him, and when I asked a friend who he was he replied, carelessly, 'Oh, that is some thirdrate lawyer; a man named Lincoln, from somewhere in Illinois.' One evening, however, after he had been there some time," General Wallace continued, "something moved him to speak, and then he began to talk. We all sat spellbound.

"I have never," General Wallace said, "heard anything that approached it; the logic, the wit, the pertinent anecdote that poured out in an unceasing stream. He talked thus for three solid hours. Some one said, 'Whoever that fellow is, we shall hear from him again some day.' It was my first meeting with Abraham Lincoln," he said, "and the prophecy that we should hear from him again, it must be admitted, was abundantly verified."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

He Won Easily.—MR. SUBBUBS: "You know you're only talking nonsense. What do you want a couple of new gowns for?"

MRS. SUBBUBS: "Why, Mrs. Playne has got a dozen gowns, all of them much handsomer than the two or three that I've got."

MR. SUBBUBS: "Yes, I know. But a homely woman like that needs rich attire in order to attract attention from her face. You don't."—*Tit-Bits.*

What He Didn't Know.—A retired Irish major sold his horses and carriage and bought a motor-car; but instead of engaging a chauffeur he determined to send his faithful old coachman to a Dublin firm of engineers for a course of lessons in small repairs.

"You will go through a two months' training," he explained to Pat, as he handed him a check for his expenses, "during which time you will make yourself thoroughly familiar with the engine and all its works."

"Yes, sor," was Pat's reply.

"You will note every wheel and crank, and learn what they are for and what they have to do, so that when you return you will be equal to any emergency."

"I will, sor," said Pat, and, having stowed the check away down in his trousers pocket, he took his departure.

In two months' time he returned, with the conqueror's look in his eye.

"Well, Pat; have you succeeded?"

"I have, sor."

"And you know everything about a motor?"

"I know all, sor, from the big lamp in front to the little number behind—except one thing," the new chauffeur added, as he nervously plucked a few hairs from his new bearskin coat.

"And what is it you don't know?" demanded the major.

"Well, I don't quite understand yet what makes the blessed thing move without horses."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not For Her.—A New Thought mother who lives in Lakewood, N. J., was putting her precocious small boy to bed, and giving him his evening thought.

"Now, you must remember, Charlie, that all is love and harmony, all is love and harmony; that you are filled with harmony, and must be happy."

"Mamma," said the boy, sleepily, "how can I be filled with hominy, when we didn't have any hominy for supper?"—*Exchange.*

Robbie's Sad Future.—VISITOR: "Why are you crying so, Bobbie?"

BOBBIE: "Boo-hoo! 'Cause de Russians an' Japs are havin' a war."

VISITOR: "What a kind-hearted little boy!"

BOBBIE: "An'—boo-hoo!—some day I'll have ter study about it in school."—*Judge.*

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"Gee whiz! he must be a regular centipede."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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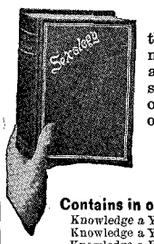

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 25.—It is asserted that peace negotiations are in progress in Paris and may later be shifted to Copenhagen. The Russian army continues the retreat. A few cavalry skirmishes are reported, but no hard action is expected for some time.

March 26.—A despatch from Paris says that among Japan's conditions of peace might be one demanding from Russia a pledge to restrict rearmament for a term of years.

March 27.—Linevitch's scouts report no Japanese within thirty-five miles of the retreating Russians.

March 28.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says that Russia has outlined the condition under which she is prepared to negotiate peace. The current reports on the subject of peace are believed to signify that the Russians are now ready to talk peace provided they are allowed to dictate the terms. General Oku reports that the ground is rapidly thawing, and that the movement of guns and transport wagons is difficult. A message from Linevitch, dated at Harbin, and saying he had no reports from his armies, leads to fear that the Russian line of communication has been cut. Two officers of the Russian cruiser *Lena*, who broke parole, surrender to the commander at Mare Island, San Francisco.

March 29.—A British vessel reports having seen Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron of thirty warships steaming east 250 miles northeast of Madagascar on March 19. The Russian War Council is planning to increase the army in Manchuria to 600,000 men.

March 30.—The new Japanese bonds are in extraordinary demand in the money centres of America and Europe.

March 31.—Despatches from the front indicate that the Japanese are carrying out a wide turning movement against the positions of General Linevitch; skirmishes are reported on the Russian centre. The Japanese Minister at Paris declares that no Japanese representative has been authorized to discuss peace, and that not even preliminary negotiations have been opened.

RUSSIA.

March 26.—Baron von Nolken, chief of the Warsaw police, is injured by a bomb which destroyed his carriage. Renewed disorders are reported from all parts of Russia and growing weakness in Government securities adds to the Government's embarrassments.

March 30.—Another meeting of Zemstvo representatives is called at St. Petersburg for the end of April.

March 31.—Russian internal conditions continue to grow worse; terrorists are renewing their activity, aiming at the assassination of Governor-General Trepoff and members of the imperial family.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 26.—A new monetary system, establishing the gold standard in Mexico, will go into effect May 1.

March 27.—The United States notifies Cuba that the Spanish ordinance held by the Cuban Government should be returned to Spain.

March 31.—The president of the highest Venezuelan court decides that the French Cable Company has forfeited its contract by failure to fulfil terms.

Domestic.

March 25.—A tentative agreement, by which the revenues of Santo Domingo are to be collected by a commissioner named by President Roosevelt is affected between United States Minister Dawson and the Morales government.

Maurice Barrymore, the noted actor, dies in a sanitarium on Long Island.

March 26.—The President requests the resignation of Colorado Federal office-holders, because of political activity.

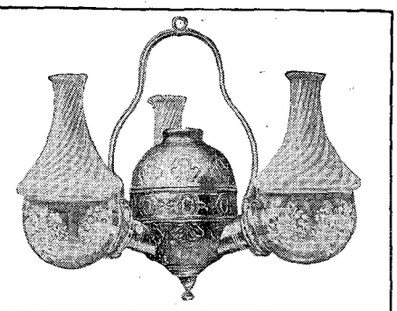
March 27.—Mrs. Chadwick is sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Cleveland.

Sixty-two battle-flags, captured from Virginia troops in the Civil War, are returned to the Governor of Virginia.

March 28.—Pending action by the Senate on the Santo Domingo treaty, the President approves the plan for the collection of the revenues by an American customs receiver.

New York State Senator Brackett files with the Attorney-General a petition to begin action for the removal from office of James H. Hyde and Jacob Schiff, and other directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, who may be proved guilty of misconduct toward the interests of the policy-holders of the Equitable.

The Federal Grand Jury indicts the city of Louis-



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ville for peonage in holding negroes wanted as witnesses in election fraud cases in the Federal Court.

March 29.—The members of the Panama Canal Commission resign at the request of the President.

The American Board of Foreign Missions approves the report of the committee in favor of accepting the Rockefeller gift, but grants a delay of two weeks before taking final action.

March 30.—Secretary of State Hay arrives at Algiers, and is reported to be enjoying good health.

Mr. Hornsby, a negro postoffice clerk at Yazoo, Miss., complains to the President that he is unable to hold his position because of the brutality of the white citizens of the town.

March 31.—Reports show that immigration through the port of New York for the month of March reached unprecedented figures, the total arrival numbering 97,000; last year for the same month the arrivals were 47,877.

President Alexander of the Equitable Life demands that J. H. Hyde resign his official position with the society, or face a thorough investigation.

Mrs. Maybrick requests the State Department to take steps looking to securing a pardon for her.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,050.

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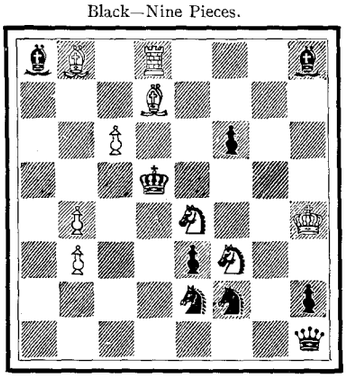
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

b B1 R3 b; 3 B4; 2 P2 p2; 3 k4; 1 P2 S2 K; 1 P2 p S2: 4 s s 1 p; 7 q.

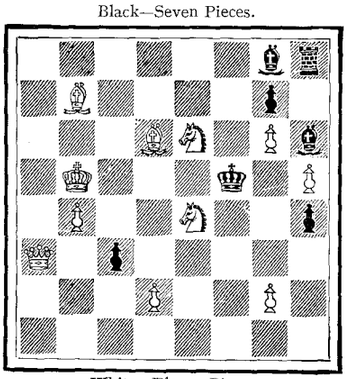
White mates in two moves.

The award is as follows: "First and second, P. F. Blake; third, A. F. Mackenzie; fourth, F. Libby; fifth, Dr. E. Palkoska; sixth and seventh, G. Heathcote. Mr. F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass., received second Honorable mention. The Judges were Messrs. Challenger and Laws.

Problem 1,051.

A. F. MACKENZIE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

6 b r; 1 B4 p 1; 3 B S1 P b; 1 K3 k1 P; 1 P2 S2 p; Q 1 p 5; 3 P2 P 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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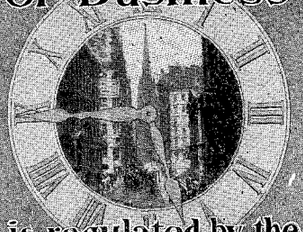

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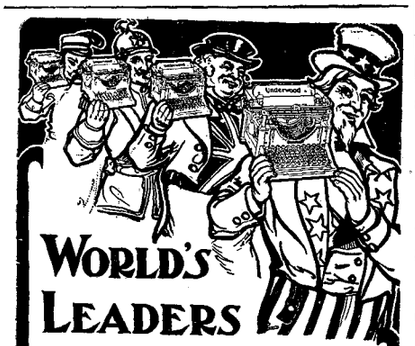

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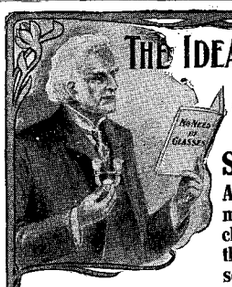

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2. ..... / K—K 5 — 3. B—Q Kt 7, mate

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1,044: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Dr. P. Joor, Maxwell, Ia.; Russell, Germantown, Pa.; W. S. Caldwell, Louisville; K. D. Robinson, New York City; J. B. Beverage, Auburn, Neb.; W. T. Dunaway, Pinckardsville, Va.; M. Wisner, Norris, Mont.; Z. G., Detroit; P. A. Hatchard, New York City; T. V. Noland, Gulfport, Miss.; S. von Raguè, St. Louis; J. J. Donaldson, Greenville, Pa.; C. Silbert, Boston; J. S. S., Orono, Me.; E. Irion, Elmhurst, Ill.; Prof. E. J. Rowse, Mercersburg, Pa.; G. A. Pfleuger, Shepard, O.

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In addition to those reported, E. W. Gile, White Sulphur Springs, Mont., got 1,038, '39, '41, '43; A. H., and A. R., '40; C. H. S., and J. G. Overholser, Balfour, N. Dak., '42; S. H. D., Portland, Ore., E. E. W. W., and J. K. C., '43.

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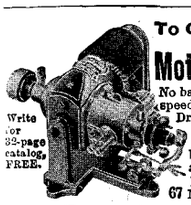

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THE ELEVENTH GAME.

	MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*		MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	30	Kt—Kt 3	Kt x Kt
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	31	P x Kt	P—Q R 3
3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	32	P—R 3	R—B 2
4	B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	33	Kt—K sq	Q—R 2
5	P—K 3	B—K 2	34	Kt—B 3	R(B 2)—Q 2
6	B—Q 3	P—B 3	35	Kt—Kt 5	R x P
7	Kt—B 3	P x P	36	R x R	Q x R
8	B x P	Kt—Q 4	37	Kt—B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
9	B x B	Q x B	38	Kt x R	Q x Kt
10	R—Q B sq	Castles	39	R—K 3	B—B 3
11	Castles	R—Q sq	40	P—B 5	Q—Q 4
12	Q—B 2	Kt—B sq	41	P x P	Q x P
13	P—K 4	Kt—B 5	42	R—K 2	P—R 3
14	P—K 5	P—K B 4	43	Q—Q 4	B—K sq
15	Q x P	Kt (B)—Kt 3	44	Q—Q 6	Q—Kt 5
16	Q—K 4	P—Kt 4	45	R—K 3	Q—Kt 4
17	B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	46	R—K B 3	K—R 2
18	Q—K 3	Kt x B	47	P—K 6	Q—B 8 ch
19	Q x Kt	P—B 4	48	K—R 2	Q x P
20	Kt—K 2	P—B 5	49	Q—B 8	B—Kt 3
21	Q—K 3	R—K B sq	50	Q—Q B 5	Q—K 7
22	Kt—K sq	Q R—Q sq	51	P—K 7	Q—K 3
23	P—B 4	Kt—R 5	52	R—K 3	Q—Kt sq
24	R—Q B 3	Kt—B 4	53	Q—K 5	Q—K sq
25	Q—B 2	Q—Q 2	54	R—K B 3	Q—Q 2
26	Kt—B 2	B—K 5	55	R—B 8	P—B 6
27	R—Q sq	B—Q 6	56	P—K 8(Q)	B x Q
28	Kt—B sq	B—K 5	57	Q x B	Resigns
29	Kt—K 2	K—R sq			

THE TWELFTH GAME.

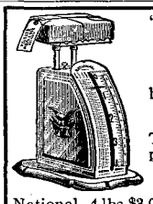
	JANOWSKI. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*		JANOWSKI. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q B 4	26	P—K R 4	K R—Q B sq
2	Kt—Q B 3	P—K 3	27	Kt—K 3	P—R 4
3	Kt—B 3	P—Q 4	28	R—Q 2	R(B sq)—B 3
4	P x P	P x P	29	R—R sq	R—B sq
5	P—Q 4	Kt—Q B 3	30	R—Q 6	R (B 4)—B 3
6	P x P	Kt—B 3	31	R (R sq)—Q sq	R x R
7	B—K 3	B—K 2	32	R x R	R—B 3
8	P—K R 3	Castles	33	R x R	P x R
9	B—K 2	B—K 3	34	P—Kt 4	P x P
10	Castles	R—B sq	35	B P x P	K—K 2
11	P—R 3	Kt—K 5	36	K—B 2	K—Q 3
12	Kt x Kt	P x Kt	37	K—K 2	P—B 4
13	Q x Q	Kt x Q	38	K—Q 2	P x P
14	Kt—Q 2	B x P	39	P x P	K—B 3
15	B x B	R x B	40	K—B 3	K—Kt 4
16	P—Q B 3	P—B 4	41	Kt—B 2	B—Q 4
17	K R—Q sq	Kt—B 2	42	Kt—Q 4 ch	K—R 5
18	P—K B 4	P—K Kt 4	43	P—R 5	P x P
19	P—K Kt 3	K—Kt 2	44	Kt x P	B—B 2
20	Kt—B sq	Kt—R sq	45	P—Kt 5	K—R 4
21	K—B 2	P x P	46	K—Q 4	B—Kt 3
22	P x P	Kt—Kt 3	47	Kt—R 4	B—R 2
23	K—Kt 3	K—B 3		Draw.	
24	B—R 5	R—K Kt sq			
25	B x Kt	P x B			

White, three hours; Black, two hours and forty minutes.

THE THIRTEENTH GAME.

	MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*		MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	36	Kt—Q 6 ch	K—K 2
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	37	Kt—B 5 ch	K—Q 2
3	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4	38	R—K Kt 8	K—K 3
4	P x Q P	K P x P	39	P—K 4	B—R 3
5	Kt—B 3	K—Q B 3	40	Kt x B	R x Kt
6	B—Kt 5	P—B 3	41	R x P	R—R 8
7	B—B 4	P—K Kt 4	42	P—B 4	R—Q R 8
8	B—Kt 3	P—Kt 5	43	R—Q Kt 3	P—Kt 3
9	Kt—Q 2	Kt x P	44	K—B 3	R—K B 8 ch
10	P—K 3	Kt—Q B 3	45	K—Kt 4	R—K 8
11	P—K R 3	P—K R 4	46	K—B 3	R—B 8 ch
12	P x P	B x P	47	K—K 3	R—K 8 ch
13	Q—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5	48	K—Q 4	R—Q 8 ch
14	B—Kt 5 ch	B—Q 2	49	R—Q 3	R—K Kt 8
15	P—R 3	P—B 5	50	P—Kt 3	R—K 8
16	Kt x B P	Kt—Q 6 ch	51	R—Q B 3	K—Q 3
17	K—K 2	P x Kt	52	P—K 5 ch	P x P
18	B x P	Kt—B 4	53	P x P ch	K—Q 2
19	Q—B 2	Kt—K 2	54	K—Q 5	R—Q 8 ch
20	Q R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3	55	K—K 4	R—K 8 ch
21	R—Q 6	B—B 3	56	R—K 3	R—K Kt 8
22	K R—Q sq	B—Kt 2	57	K—B 5	R—B 8 ch
23	P—Kt 4	P—R 5	58	K—Kt 6	K—K 3
24	P x Kt	Q x P	59	P—Kt 4	P—Kt 4
25	Kt—K 4	Q—K R 4 ch	60	P—Kt 5	R—Q Kt 8
26	P—B 3	P x B	61	K—R 7	R—R 8 ch
27	Q—Q 3	K—B sq	62	K—Kt 7	R—Q Kt 8
28	R—Q 8 ch	R x R	63	P—Kt 6	P—R 4
29	Q x R ch	B—K sq	64	K—Kt 8	P—Kt 5
30	Kt—Q 6	Kt—B 3	65	P x P	P x P
31	Q—B 8	Q—K 4	66	R—K R 3	K x P
32	B—K 6	Kt—Q sq	67	R—Q 3	P—Kt 6
33	Kt x B	Q x B	68	P—Kt 7	P—Kt 7
34	R x Kt	Q x Q	69	R—Q 2	K—B 4
35	R x Q	R—R 2	70	K—B 2	Resigns.

White, four hours and twelve minutes; Black, four hours and forty minutes.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"S. N. S.," New York.—"I have recently seen it stated that trotting-horses when going at full speed do not have all four feet off the ground at any one time. Will you kindly state whether this is correct?"

When a horse is trotting at a high rate of speed, the fore foot usually precedes its diagonal hind foot in being lifted from and placed upon the ground, and the body is entirely without support for about one-half of the total length of the stride. This may be verified by referring to the progressive diagrams 7, 8, and 9, given under Movement of the Horse, on page 1157 of the Standard Dictionary.

"B. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly distinguish between the meanings of the words 'receipt' and 'recipe.' Are these terms interchangeable?"

A "receipt" may be a formal direction for making something; as, "a *receipt* for turtle soup." (It has also other meanings too numerous to print here, and for which see the Standard Dictionary.) A "recipe" is a formula or list of ingredients of a mixture, with proportions and directions for compounding; specifically, it is a medical prescription. The terms in this sense are interchangeable.

"E. C.," Bridgewater, Vt.—"What is the rule for the formation of plurals of words ending in 'x,' as 'lynx'?"

"Lynx" is one of a few words of foreign derivation which have a plural of regular English formation; it takes "-es," as do "box, *boxes*"; "index, *indexes*." The rule is that when a noun ends with a sound that will not unite euphonically with the sound of "s" or of "z" (final "s" after a vowel or after any consonant except "c," "f," "k," "p," and "t" has the sound of "z"), the letter "e" is added before the "s," forming an additional syllable, "-es," unless the noun itself ends in "e," in which case the "s" is added to the "e," forming with it the additional syllable "-es"; as, "fox, *foxes*"; "church, *churches*"; "face, *faces*."

"W. W. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Adeste Fidelis" are the opening words of a hymn in the Roman Catholic Church and mean "Come hither, ye faithful."

"F. M. A.," Duluth, Minn.—"Can you trace the history of the spelling of the word 'herb' and give its preferred pronunciation to-day?"

In Middle English the usual spelling of this word is "erbe," from the Old French "erbe" (eleventh century). The word was occasionally spelled with an "h" after its Latin original, *herba*, in both Old French and Middle English, and since about 1475 it has retained the "h," which remained mute until the nineteenth century, and is so considered to-day by many persons. In best usage, however, the "h" is now aspirated. In modern French it is spelled "herbe."

"P. M. C.," New York City.—"What do the letters 'C. I. F.' stand for in commercial transactions, and why are they used?"

The letters "C. I. F." are abbreviations of "cost, insurance, and freight," and are used to designate that besides paying the cost of the goods the purchaser must pay also for their insurance and transportation.

"M. O'C.," Fort McKenzie, Wyo.—"Please explain what is meant by the phrase 'split infinitive.'"

A "split infinitive" is a construction in which "to" (the sign of the infinitive) is separated from the verb to which it belongs, usually by the interposition of an adverb, as in the phrase "to quickly return."

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A Skeleton in the Fire
The Mysterious 'Dolphus
The Secret of the Oak
A Sob in the Dark
The Going Out of Eve
The Question of Guilt
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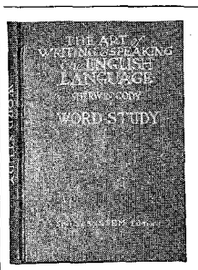

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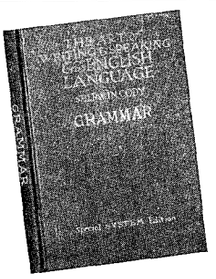

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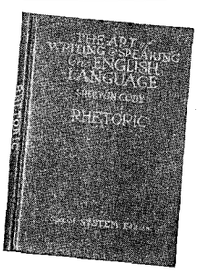

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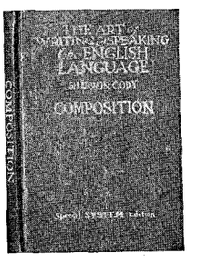

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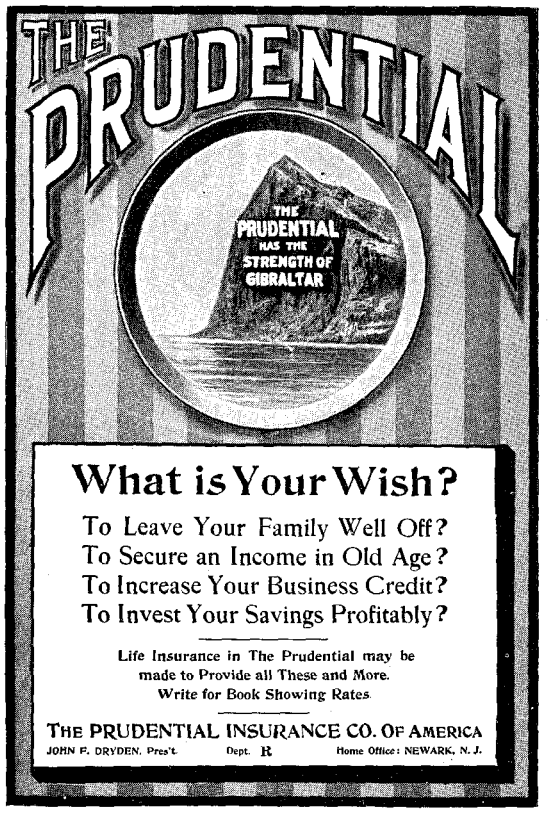

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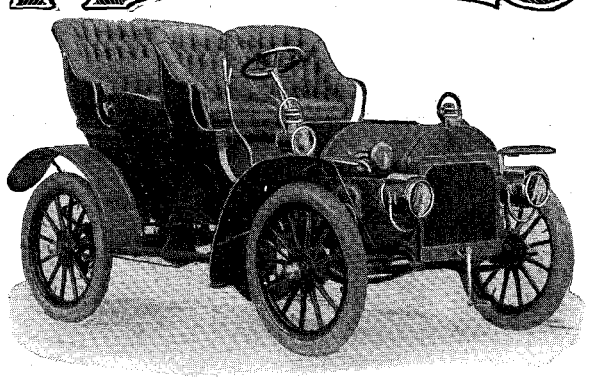

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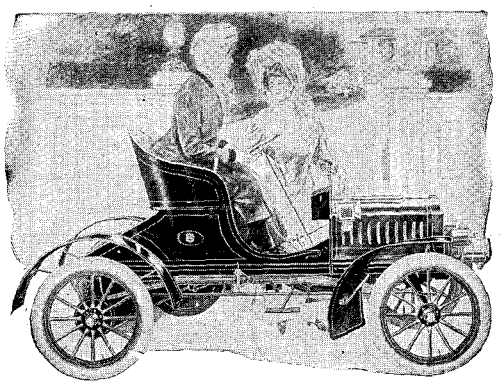

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